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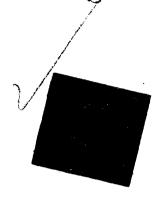
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EASTERN

F.O. 371



PALESTINE
FINE No. 48

pp.7452-7744

61822

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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E7452/48/31

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Reference: FO 371 51822

27437 F.O.P.

14 AUG 1947

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

FROM GENOA TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

His Majesty's Consul-General.

No. 37.

D. 9.50 a.m. 13th August, 1947.

12th August, 1947. R. 12.05 p.m. 13th August, 1947.

Repeated to Rome (Saving).

3 3 3

SECRET.

Your telegram No. 57.

Lloyds senior surveyor has personally inspected vessel with member of my staff and reports that the wood between the deck has been removed but that beams and other steel work appertaining to that deck are still in place, though the owner assures us they too will be removed before the vessel leaves Genca, delay in doing so being due to negotiations over price asked for by local firm for undertaking work. Installation of eight latrines is not being carried out and what work is being done does not suggest vessel is being converted to illegal traffic. Lloyds surveyor definitely confirms this impression but does not exclude the possibility of such having been in mind earlier on. Cabin accommodation maximum capacity 12 [gp. undec: ?passengers].

- 2. Owner has produced copy of letter sent by him on May 28th to Peninsular [sic] Mediterranean Conference London offering vessel for Mediterranean interport hire also copies of correspondence with accepted Marseilles agents on the subject of freights for Mediterranean Levant ports to show he is in good faith and that charter or sale of vessel for illegal Jewish immigration never entered his mind. Rumours of August sailing from Marseilles are presumably attributable to those negotiations.
- 3. In spite of my telegrams Nos. 25 and 26 (which were based on information from now somewhat discredited source), I do not think vessel need be further held under suspicion and would suggest lifting arrest. As safeguard vessel will be inspected again by Lloyds surveyor before she leaves Genoa and full details of cargo, passengers and destination reported to you. Gasparinates and Potamianos are leaving for London for interview with you.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

50 7/2

Registry No. £ 7458 48 /0 $F.\overset{:}{O}$, J. E. C. Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted. Open. Draft.MARGIN. Telegram.No. 59 (Date) aug/5 Repeat to:-BE En Clair. Code. Cypher. NOTHING Distribution :--Copies to:

(Cenfidential)
Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO GENOA.

Ne. 59. D. 10.50 a.m. 17th August, 1947. 15th August, 1947.

Repeated to Reme No. 252 Saving.

5 5 5

CONFIDENTIAL.

Your telegram No. 57 [of 12th August: Jewish illegal immigration].

As ewners are coming to Lendon we intend to defer decision until after our meeting with them.

00

(Action completed)

(Index)

(Index)

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7482

BRITISH EMBASSY, PARIS.

11th August, 1947.

7461

With the Compliments of His Majesty's Embassy.

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RECORD OFFICE,

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643 643

British Embassy,

Paris.

SISCRET

Circular No. 44 to Consular Missions at:-

11th August, 1947.

Bordeaux Nantes
Lille Nice

Lyon Rouen
Marseilles Strasbourg

Toulouse.

Dear Consulate/Consulate-General,

PRESIDENT WARFIELD

Mainly because the situation changed so rapidly from day to day, it has not been possible until now to keep you generally informed about this unfortunate affair.

Attached is a record of the various stages in this case, which, though prepared for our own purposes, may be usefull as background for discussions with the press. Please note, however, that the contents of the paragraphs numbered as follows should not in any circumstances be disclosed:-

No. 535 - Last three sentences from "We reminded..."

No. 332

No. 427

- In general, it may be said that the French Government have failed in their specific undertakings to us in allowing the passengers to embark in a ship which they had agreed was not entitled to carry passengers and in failing to prevent the ship from sailing. Moreover, their administrative inefficiency has been such, e.g. in failing to check up on the visas, that it clearly amounts to a violation of the spirit of our previous understandings; and the sympathy shown to the illegal immigrants by many French authorities has outstandingly contributed to the blackening of our name in the French press.
- As a result of our strong representations, the French Government may now appreciate how strongly we feel about what has happened; but it would be rash to count on a greater degree of co-operation in the future.
- Unless further persuasion to which French official action may contribute is successful in inducing the passengers to disembark, the ships will sail for a further destination, which will in any case not be Cyprus or Palestine.
- 6. From a publicity point of view it is important to bring out the following:-
 - (a) British Government actions have in every case been taken after close consultation with the French Government, and specific French Government undertakings to assist us have been broken.
 - (b) The PRESIDENT WARFIELD is a classic case of the inhumanity of the traffic in Jewish refugees. This is illustrated by the fact that 4,500 Jews, including women and children, were sent in the PRESIDENT WARFIELD of a net tonnage of 2,600, whereas the net tonnage of the three ships in which they were returned was 13,600. Moreover the President Warfield ... held no certificate to carry passengers.

AUG 1040

RECD. PSO. (85)

/(c)

- (c) The French authorities took no steps to interfere with the embarkation nor to check the visas.
- (d) At considerable risk of life and great discomfort, the passengers in the PRESIDENT WARFIELD have completely failed to attain their objective.
- 7. The information contained in the attached document should obviously be used in such a way that an official British source is not disclosed, and actual dates of letters should not be quoted.
- 8. Our policy in dealing with Resolutions sent to the Ambassador on the subject has been as a rule to disregard them. Individual letters, however, are being dealt with on their merits.

Yours ever,

CHANCERY.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 51822

3 . .



Mr. Tennant

1. The following is an account of the "President Warfield" episode.

No.109
2. H.E. wrote on 21st March to M. Bidault inviting "the French Government to take urgent and effective steps without delay to prevent further departures of illegal immigrants from French ports". He added that H.M.G. "confidently expect the full cooperation of the French Government in the spirit of the newly-signed alliance". The letter also requested that Anglo-French conversations should start immediately.

of Foreign Affairs, we placed on record information given verbally by Mr. Ashley Clarke to the effect that the "President Warfield" was at Marseilles, and was destined for this traffic.

Morseilles reported to us that this vessel, which arrived at Marseilles on April 15th, left in beliest nominally for Alexandria on April 21st.

24th April she arrived at La Spezia.

No.160

M. Teitgen replied on 24th April to H.E's letter of the 21st March stating that the International Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea of 31st May,1929 and the French law of the 15th June 1933 on the same subject had always been applied in French ports. This control would now be tightened, in particular as regards the "President Warfield" (which M. Teitgen thought was still at Marseilles). Further, the French Government was instructing all prefects not to issue any French exit visas on collective passports without prior verification by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Embassies and Legations concerned of the validity of the visas of ultimate destination possessed by the would-be emigrants.

Rome telegram No. 1082 of 12th May reports that the Italians produced photographs of the ship, which showed clearly that she was a river or lake vessel entirely unsuited for navigation on the open sea. The ship had arrived with a certificate of sea-worthiness issued by the bureau veritas at New York (confirmed by veritas at Marseilles), which restricted her to carry passengers in what is known as 'R' (trade or coastal) traffic. She could thus be refused clearance for the open sea and required to return coastwise to her last port of call, i.e. Marseilles.

No. 266 7. The "President Warfield" applied at Porto Venere for 150 tons of fuel oil on 26th May.

Mo. 501 On 23rd May she was given only 8 tons of fuel oil.

No.270 8.

H.M. Embassy wrote on the 29th May to M.

Bousquet placing on record the main points of the Anglo
French discussions of the 12th May.

- (a) the measures promised in M. Teitgen's letter of the 24th April were recalled;
- (b) measures would be taken to prevent passage of clandestine immigrants through French zone of Germany.

No. 314

9. By Note of 14th June we informed Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the "President Warfield" had now left the port of Spezia (it actually left on the 12th June). We pointed out that owing to the co-operation of the Italian authorities this vessel had been held up at Spezia for some weeks (since 26th April) and had been limited by the Italian authorities to coastwise movement on account of the nature of her certificate of sea-worthiness. We informed the Ministry that H.M.G. attached the very highest importance to stopping this ship, which had the largest capacity of any vessel at present engaged in the illegal immigration traffic to Pelestine, and we urged that the French Government use their utmost endeavours to take effective action to hold her and to obstruct her further movement.

No.322

10. By semi-official letter we informed the Ministry that the "President Warfield" arrived at Port de Bouc on the 14th June.

Wo. 353

11. On loth June we were able to telegraph to the F.O. a verbal statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the French Merchant Marine authorities had taken immediate steps to hold the vessel at Port de Bouc, that they had already indications that arrangements on board for safety of life at sea were unsatisfactory and that they had also noted that her certificate of sea-worthiness was valid only for coastwise traffic.

No. 335

By semi-official letter of the 18th June we informed the Ministry of a report from H.M.C.G. Marseillos, to the effect that the Prefecture st Marseilles informed H.M.C.G. on the 16th June that the local Inscription Maritime had been instructed to prevent the departure of the "President Warfield" if possible. The Prefecture had instructed the Commissariat to wotch out for any possible embarkation. We expressed our concern on hearing that the vessel had moved on the 16th June to Caronte for bunkers, and added that needless to say we hoped most strongly that no bunkers would be granted to her. The Ministry had undertaken immediately to take steps to ensure that all ports in the South of France, and in particular Sete, were informed that she might move from Caronte at any moment, and should be instructed to hold her and prevent any embarkation. We reminded the Ministry of the co-operation which we had received from the Italian authorities who, after delaying the vessel for a considerable time had her shadowed when she left Porto Venere by an Italian warship until a British wership was able to take over. We naturally hoped that we should be able to count on the French Navy for similar co-operation if the vessel should succeed in sailing. (The Ministry took up this request for an escort from the French Navy With M. Bidault, but nothing came of it.

No. 332

By semi-official letter of the 19th June we informed the Ministry that H.M. Destroyer "Brissenden" was due off Marseilles on the 20th June to take over from the French escort, which we trusted the French Government would have been able to arrange pending the arrival of the "Brissenden".

No.359A

M. Bousquet wrote to Mr. Ashley Clarke on the 26th June giving his agreement to a translation of Mr. Ashley Clarke's letter of the 29th May which was slightly/

slightly different from the original (see document 398).

No.366

15. By Note of the 28th June to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs we expressed concern of His Majesty's Government on learning that "President Warfield" had received 315 tons of oil bunkers from the French firm "Compagnie Française de Raffinage la Mede" and that the vessel's Veritas certificate had been amended as follows "permission granted to proceed to Black Sea without freight or passengers and in fine weather". We pointed out that this appeared highly suspicious and asked that the French Government take steps to prevent the vessel from leaving at any rate until it had been possible to ascertain the true facts concerning her destination and voyage.

No.369

16. On 27th June, Mr. Bevin wrote to M. Bidault reminding him that he had raised with him during their stay in Moscow the question of Jewish illegal immigration and referring to the subsequent Anglo-French discussions. He referred in particular to the "President Warfield" which had an estimated capacity of 2,000. He said that the arrival of this number of illegal immigrants in Palestine would gravely endanger the peace of that country and of the Middle East. He asked that M. Bidault give his most sympathetic consideration to the representations which he had received from this Embassy with regard to the control of this vessel.

No.380

17. On the 5th July we wrote a semi-official letter to the Ministry referring to Mr. Bevin's letter and pointing out that when the clause "in fine weather" is included in certificates of sea-worthiness issued in the United Kingdom, a harbour master has the power to forbid sailing if he thinks that the weather is insufficiently fine. We pointed out that this gave the French authorities unlimited pospibilities of preventing the ship from sailing even in ballast on the pretext of unfavourable weather forecass.

No.597

18. By Note of the 10th July we informed the Ministry of our information to the effect that on the 9th July at 16.00 hours the "President Warfield" left Port de Bouc for Sète where she began embarking several thousand passengers. H.M.C.G. Marseilles had protested to the Préfet of the department of Hérault and to the local Inscription Maritime asking that the vessel should be prevented from leaving. We asked that the vessel should be held and that such passengers as might habe been embarked should at once be removed.

No.403

19. Our telegram No.67 to Marseilles reports that on the 10th July we immediately protested most strongly to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who informed us that as a result of instructions to local authorities the vessel was held and the passengers would be forced to disembark. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed us that they and the Ministry of Transport had in mind that since the vessel's clearance certificate was limited to fine weather with no passengers she could not legally embark passengers.

No.144

20. During the night of the 10th and the 11th although the Inscription Maritime of Sete on instructions from the Inscription Maritime of Marseilles had placed guards on the quay to prevent the vessel from casting off, she cut her ropes and sailed.

(We/

(We have had no explanation as to why passengers were allowed to board the vessel at all, nor why they were not immediately made to disembark).

On the 12th July Mr. Bevin again wrote to M. Bidault expressing his dismay at this news. He referred to the No.407 21. alliance between our two countries and the fact that the Palestine problem was subjudice at the United Nations. He asked what would be the feelings of the French Government if His Majesty's Government should facilitate the arrival in somo territory for which the French Government were responsible of a number of elements calculated to disturb the peace there.

(In this connection it is interesting to note that Palestine reported - see document 264 - that on the 22nd May a total of 242 terrorists were known to have entered Palestine as illegal immigrants). Mr. Bevin said that in the circumstances "I must protest most strongly against the facilities which have been granted to the "President Warfield" and I request that the French Government should readmit her to France with all the passengers on board as soon as arrangements can be made to cause the "President Warfield" to return."

On 12th July Mr. Bevin informed M. Bidault verbally that we intended to make an example of this ship by obliging 270,408 her to return to a French port with all her passengers, and he counted on the French to cooperate by receiving her back and disembarking the passengers. M. Bidault agreed to this.

On the same day Mr. Bevin saw M. Ramadier who was less forthcoming, but undertook to make an enquiry into the 170.409 departure of the vessel.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed us on 16th July that M. Bidault had decided not to lay the requests No.427 contained in M. Bevin's letter of 12th July, before the Council of Ministers, but to take them up with the Prime Minister. The Ministry had now made it clear that M. Bidault's undertaking could not be regarded as a decision by the French Government unless and until M. Ramadier confirmed it.

The Interior said on 21st July that the passengers were in possession of individual passports bearing valid No. 458 Colombian visas issued by the Consul-General, Marseilles,

On 21st July M. Bousquet informed H.M. Minister that as the immigrants had left with individual passports No.461 bearing valid Colombian visas, the French Government would ask His Majesty's Government to arrange for the immediate onward journey to Colombia after refuelling at Villefranche.

We learnt eventually on 22nd July from Colombian Counsellor that the Jewish organisation OSE (Organisation No.468 de Secours Aux Enfants), which was responsible for embarketion on the "President Warfield" asked the Prefet of the Rhône for individual travel documents for whole party and presented document purporting to come from Colombian Consulate at Marseilles, stating that visas for Colombia would be granted. Prefet referred to Ministry of the Interior, who authorised issue of travel documents. Colombian Consulate neither gave the documents presented by OBE to Prefet nor issued any visas. (Only 152 have been granted by him since 1st January). Consequently document and visas were forged. Colombian Government had no intention/

OFFICE, LON DON (3) 00 CJ3 ~

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PUBLIC

intention of admitting these Jews to Colombia. Colombian Embassy had officially requested the French Government to make an investigation.

18.490

1/2

24. On 24th July after personal intervention of H.E. Council of Ministers decided that the three British transports would be admitted to a French port, though no measures would be taken to oblige the passengers to land, though preparations would be made to feed and core for them if they do land.

25. The following publicity points might be born in mind:-

- (a) Reference to the U.N.O. resolution requesting all governments and peoples to refrain pending action by the General Assembly on the report of the Special Committee on Palestine, from the threat or use of force or any other action which might create an atmosphere prejudicial to an early settlement of the question of Palestine (Mr. Bevin's letter of the 27th June to M. Bidault).
- (b) Inhumanity of shipping 4500 souls including women and children in a lake or river vessel with a certificate valid only for a journey in fine weather and with no passengers; inhumanity, which is illustrated by the fact that even under over-crowded conditions of troop transports in war time a ship like the "President Warfield" would only have carried 700 men at the most. Again the "Queen Elizabeth" carries only half the number of passengers which the "President Warfield" carried, and then with ample life-saving equipment. Further, to bring these passengers back to France we have provided three ships, each of which is larger than the "President Warfield".

G.A. CROSSLEY

5th August. 1947.

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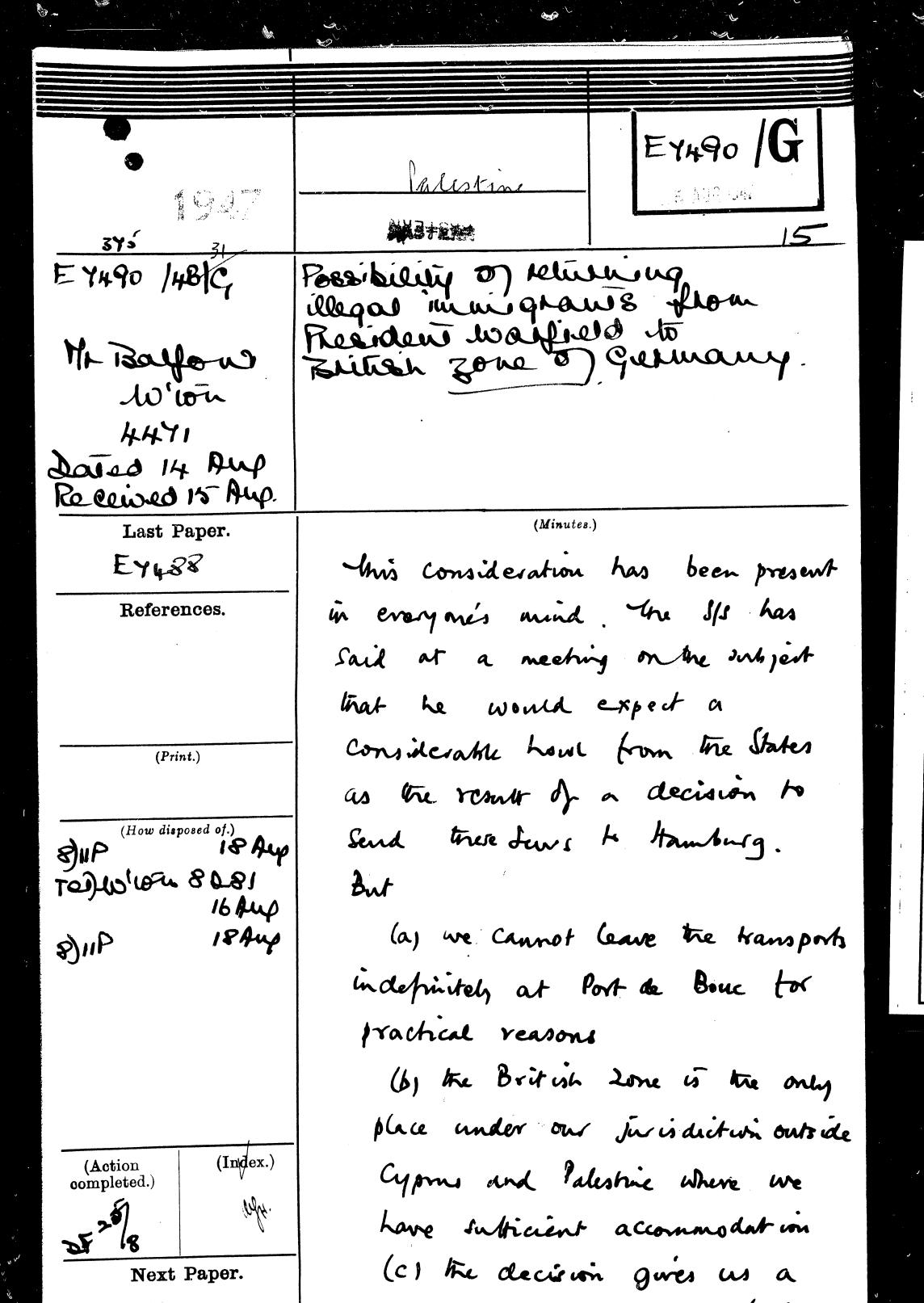
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last chance to get the Jews off.
The decision therefore seems
unavoidable

NA Dept.

Aug 15 (BEITH)

MM mx ti

obsettent . Rundall . 18/8

Whih fully admitting the love of Mª Beith's arguments, I feel that nementaless mement take Bir 1. Ballonis admice.

Our action mould be presented to the sentimental U.S. public by the full assures to Zionist propaganta as a hondal, hack to Belsen outrage, a emorgosolty liberal a Congressman seeking reelection mould leap into the frag. A should have thought that me simply could not afford to risk menths possibility this at the present time.

Six O. Sargent has hun
consulted, and has ruled that the
flow must be put through dispits
its probable organisations in the United
States. 9 submit a draft to Warhington.

Milialles of Mr. Wright and sent: H.B. 16/3

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 61822

15 AUG 1947 DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Balfeur No. 4471 D. 9.19 p.m. 14th August 1947.

R. 3.30 a.m. 15th August 1947.

14th August 1947.

Repeated to Jerusalem.

AAA

IMPORTANT.

SECRET.

Palestine.

It has been suggested here that consideration is being given in Lendon to the possibility of returning illegal immigrants from the President Warfield to the British zone of Germany.

- 2. I do not know whether there is any foundation whatever for this suggestion. But I feel bound to point out that the forcible return of these people to the country which was so recently the scene of the worst anti-semitic atrocities would almost certainly cause a wave of American indignation, spreading considerably beyond the normal circle of Zionist agitators.
- 3. Whilst reluctant to add further difficulties to a complex problem I think it right to enter a caveat against possible action which might have unfavourable repercussions at a delicate stage of Anglo-American relations.

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J. J.

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IMMEDIATE SECRET

No

Your telegram No. 4471 and my telegram

Palestine

From the moment at which the refoulement of the President Warfield's passengers was first considered, I have not lest sight of the probable repercussions of our policy in the United States. This was of course taken into account when we reached the decision conveyed in my telegram under reference to Berlin, but that decision has again been examined in the tight of your telegram No. 4471.

RECORD OFFICE,

LON DON

\$\frac{1}{2}\$

but to send these people to the British Zone.

If we were to take them to Cyprus now, we should have suffered a major defeat in our against the traffic in illegal immigrants, the consequences of which might be intolerable for the Palestine Government.

We cannot leave them indefinitely on the transports at Port de Bouc. The only territory under British jurisdiction in which accommodation is now available and to which it is politically possible to send them is the British Zone of Germany.

3. Everything possible will be done to mitigate the effect of this decision upon public/

public opinion in the United States and elsewhere. In particular, we shall do our best to retain the initiative on the publicity fronts, by keeping our decision secret until we are ready to announce it in our own terms. The text of the communique, which we propose to issue 48 hours before the convoy leaves Port de Bouc will be telegraphed to you, if possible in time for you to comment on these terms.

reference to Berlin, there is still a chance that the Jewish Agency, who will be approached simultaneously with the release of the communique, may agree to co-operate in pursuading the passengers to land at Port de Bouc. Even if they Ktitt sail to Hemburg there is further possibility that the French Government may agree to receive them agross the land frontier from the British Zone, which would thus not be their final destination.

4. One argument which will he want in the communique, and which you will no doubt wish to Bromphasia in your supported these but lief, is that these been offend happitality in France, and that if they go to Hamburg They will do so by their own their own their own their own

371 31822

MILL

/b.B

E.7490/48/G.

Secret.

Cypher/OTP.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON.

No. 8281.

D. 9.25 p.m. 16th August, 1947.

16th August, 1947.
Repeated to Jerusalem.

IMMEDIATE.

SECRET.

Your telegram No. 4471 and my telegram No. 2585 to Berlin.

Palestine.

President Warfield's passengers was first considered. I have had fully and constantly in mind the probable repercussions of our policy in the United States. This was of course taken into account when we reached the decision conveyed in my telegram under reference to Berlin, but that decision has again been examined in the light of your telegram No. 4471.

2. The fact is that we have no alternative but to send these people to the British Zone. If we were to take them to Cyprus now, we should have suffered a major defeat in our campaign against the traffic in illegal immigrants, the consequences of which might be intolerable for the Palestine Government. We cannot leave them indefinitely on the transports at Port de Bouc. The only territory under British jurisdiction in which accommodation is now available and to which it is politically possible to send them is the British Zone of Germany.

offect of this decision upon public opinion in the United States and elsewhere. In particular, we shall do our best to retain the initiative on the publicity front, by keeping our decision secret until we are ready to announce it in our own terms. The text of the communique, which we propose to issue 48 hours before the convey leaves Port de Bouc will be telegraphed to you, if possible in time for you to comment on its terms.

4. One argument which will be used in the communique, and which you will no doubt wish to emphasize in your supporting publicity, is that these illegal immigrants have been effered hospitality in France, and that if they go to Hamburg they will do so by their own choice.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: - O 371 51822

5. As you will see from my telegram under reference to Berlin, there is still a chance that the Jewish Agency, who will be approached simultaneously with the release of the communique, may agree to co-operate in pursuading the passengers to land at Port de Bouc. Even if they sail to Hamburg there is the further possibility that the French Government may agree to receive them across the land frontier from the British Zone, which would thus not be their final destination.

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON 51822 2

78 MIG 1947

EY490/

INWARD TELEGRAM

Cypher (C. T. P.)

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Gunningham)

TO S. OF S. COLONIES.

D. 19th August, 1947.

IMMEDIATE No. 1562 Secret.

Following for Trafford Smith from Stewart. Begins.

It may be of interest to you to know that a local Jewish source, whom we have reason to suppose is favourably disposed, has asked whether it would not be possible for illegel immigrants from the PRESIDENT WARFIELD to be offered asylum in the United Kingdom. His motive appeared to be desire to stress the kudos and appreciation which France is now getting throughout the world as a result of her much advertised humanitarianism in this matter and to indicate the effect on world opinion and increase in prestige of H.M.G. which might be expected to follow a gesture of this nature. Ho was of course, given non-commital reply.

2. We assume that full consideration has already been given to the possibility mentioned but I think you should be apprelated of this approach, which has been made privately and; as far as we can judge, to a helpful and distate rested spirits Uzless accortance in U.K. siready decided impracticable or undesirable, a final offer to the rafugers to choose between U.K. and other alternative destination might surve to emphasiae the absence of any condemnation of the refugees thengelves as conosed to those who organise illegal traffic. and s.

707366 8046 8050 Poreign Office

. Mr. C.W. Barter.

. Asien Rollin

Salta er orriors

commence survived. Bhy 19

00 **CJ**

The United States Ambassador telephoned this morning to say that he had received a telegram from the State Department about the removal of the Jewish refugees from Port du Boue to Germany. The telegram indicated that our action was causing great disturbance in the United States and that protests were piling up in the State Department. The United States Government were afraid that the British position in the United States might be seriously prejudiced.

Secondly Mr. Douglas said that General Clay, who is in London, thought that our action was not strictly in accordance with the Bi-zonal Agreement. To this I demurred.

I told Mr. Douglas that, as the ships had sailed from France, I did not see what possibility there could be of alternative action. Mowever, I would certainly have the situation examined in the light of his representations.

Punt Suplan. Spokent M Wryht of W Malini, Who gave m Dongles the Catest information Jo Ang 25

RECORD down 00 **E**

I propose to tell the United States Ambassador that we had a message from the State Department yesterday on this question and give him the gist of the reply in Washington telegram No. 8575.

I will add that we have today asked the French officially to take the Jews into France from the British Zone on their arrival there and that this approach will be made public in the papers tomorrow.

(Roger Makins)
23rd August, 1947.

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BRITISH EMBASSY, PARIS.

11th August, 1947.

With the Compliments of His Majesty's Embassy.

E 7499

Eastern Department,
Foreign Office, S.W.1.

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I think you may care to have the etteched memorandum giving extracts from reports compiled by the Brillah authorities in Palestine. The reports ore beset on infor-mation obtained from the passengues of the Trealisms Warfield" when she was interespied and on documents from on beerd,

Ten vill notice the openwative ettings of the Gendermaria and of the Mayor of this, and I think you will agree that this lineal training which without the very large manager of mailstones from the French subhortiles, who committed of the materials of the process of the proces

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is kneellener Monaleur Genraes Mideult, Minister for Foreign Affeirs.

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Extraits d'un rapport des autorités britanniques en Palestine au sujet des informations obtenues des passagers du "PRESIDENT WARFIELD"

- 1. Les passagers étaient d'une façon générale originaires de l'Europe du Nord et de l'Est.
- 2. Certains passagers avaient déjà été en Palestine.
- J. L'âge moyen des passagers était de 25 ans environs. Beaucoup d'entre eux étaient instruits et appartenaient à la petite classe moyenne. Il y avait également un certain nombre d'artisans. Il y avait une particulièrement haute proportion d'enfants dont beaucoup étaient sans famille et dont les parents devaient "les rejoindre plus tard".
- 4. Les bagages donnaient la preuve d'une organisation détaillée derrière l'immigration. Chaque adulte transportait un vrai sac de voyage auteur duquel étaient uniformément attachées deux ou trois couvertures de l'armée américaine. Le sac de voyage contenait un ou plusieurs costumes, des chaussures et autres nécessaires, le tout presque neuf et de bonne qualité. L'Ééquipement donnait l'impression d'avoir été distribué plutôt qu'assemblé au hasard.
- 5. Il y avait trois routes principales suivies par les passagers jusqu'au zones d'attente autour de Marseille.
 - (a) par trains spéciaux à travers l'Europe depuis l'Est.
- (b) par convois routiers pour les voyages plus courts particulièrement depuis l'Europe du Nord et du Nord Ouest.
- (c) Par voyages en train individuels depuis les divers centres de transit tels que le Quartier Général Sioniste de l'Avenue de la Grande Armée (Etoile) à Paris. Dans ce cas le centre de transit fournissait aux juifs les billets de chemin de fer et leur donnait l'adresse d'un centre auquel ils devaient se rendre à leur arrivée à Marseille.

Dans le cas d'envoi d'importants groupes de juiss partant ensemble de camps de personnes déplacées en se dispense des formalités de billets et le voyage est organisé d'une façon plus militaire avec des billets collectifs: une contremarque a été touvé pour confirmer ceci.

- 6. Quelques uns des groupes de voyageurs, dont chacun était composé de 250 personnes environ, étaient escortés à travers la France par train. (Un train entier au moins changes de train à Toulouse qui était aussie un lieu de ralliement pour un certain nombre de Lithuaniens et à son arrivée à ou près de Marseille fut transbordé directement dans des camions).
- 7. Un certain nombre de français, y inclus plusieurs gendarmes particulièrement "polis et complaisants" assistèrent à l'embarquement sur le "President Werfield". Ceci prit environ 4 ou 5 heures et le Maire israélite de Sète en fut témoin. Celui-ci fut d'ailleurs connu pour avoir pris une large part dans l'organisation et la réalisation de l'opération.
- 8. Environ 10 minutes avant l'entrée dans la zone d'émigration du port de Sète chaque Juif reçut un "Etat-Civil" forgé et une carte d'identité sur lesquels les photographies et les descriptions n'avaient aucune ressemblance avec celui qui les portait. Ces documents furent distribués par paquets de 50 sans discrimination et furent ensuite ramassés par les chefs de groupes. Ceci semble avoir éte fait pour que la Gendarmerie à l'entrée du port puisse au moins sauver les apparances. Un Juif dit: "Je n'avais même pas eu le temps de regarder la mienne, aussie vous pouvez penser cembien j'ai été heureux qu'ils n'aient pas demandé mon nom".

A de moment il devint connu des Juifs à bord qu'il y aveit quelque distantité à quitter le port. Neis une fois de plus l'eide du meire qu Shte fut tres appreciable.

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Next Paper



No. 244

British Consulate General, Frankfürt-am-Main.

E 7501 11th August, 1947.

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No. 222 of 30th July 1947, I have the honour to report that I have received an anonymous warning letter presumably from a Jewish source, copy of which is enclosed herewith for your information.

This letter came through American Army Post Office No.757; franked with an American stamp. I therefore showed the original for inspection to the American Security authorities, who have retained it as they state it was written on an American typewriter, and that they would institute investigations as to its origin, which they think may be the Jewish D.P. Camp at Zeilsheim.

I have also handed a copy of the Warning Letter to Brigadier Patrick, British Administrative Commandant, C. C.G., Frankfurt.

A copy of this despatch and enclosure has been forwarded to Mr. Steel, Political Division, Berlin.

I have the honour to be, Your most obedient, humble Servant,

H. M. Consul General.

Romonspenns

H.M. Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Foreign Office, LOHDON, S.W. 1.

RECORD OFFICE, HOU DON 00 ८७

4 August 1947.

To the British Consul in Frankfurt.

You are being warned, that if your Government does not do anything about the riots now happening in the United Kingdom life will not be easy for any Britisher over in Germany. Also the threats being made by our organisations to kill one Britisher for one Jewish Patriot will be strictly carried out by us.

A .Tew.

(Also an illegible signature in red rencil).

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON \$1822

32003 F.O.P.

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Duff Cooper
No. 813

D. 10.00 a.m. 16th August 1947. R. 10.50 a.m. 16th August 1947.

16th August 1947.

AAA

E 7526

IMPORTANT.

CONFIDENTIAL.

113 147

Illegal Jewish immigration.

Information Officer Marseilles has suggested that a French journalist should be allowed to travel in one of the transports when they leave Port-De-Bouc. Officer Commanding Troops is agreeable. Ashcroft has in mind a Marseilles journalist named Audiberg who is well known to us and who since the beginning has rendered great service by his objective reporting.

- 2. We approve this proposal since we can arrange for this journalist's stories to be widely published in France but we would like to send also a British journalist, perhaps a Reuter correspondent, as well to write stories for the British and world press since interest will undoubtedly revive if ships sail from Port-De-Bouc to another destination.
- 3. Could we have your views as soon as possible so that we can make the necessary arrangements?

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].



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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 51822

E 7526/48/31

Confidential

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No.1862

D. 3.40 p.m. 19th August, 1947

19th August, 1947

IMMEDIATE

COMFIDENTIAL

Your telegram No. 813 [of 16th August: Jewish illegal immigration].

We agree to your proposal, provided that journalists concerned are not informed about departure of ships before release of official communiqué.

[Copy sent Middle East Secretariat].

00 **CJ**

7941

PALESTINE

E7533/48/31. Examiny.

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Last Paper 7526

References

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Western Deft. (Halian Section) Jeman (Pol.) Defter

May copies go to Vienna ref (how lib. 684?

369/16/47

7500

Eastern Department, Foreign Office, S.W.1.

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With the compliments of the Chancery, ROME.

Rome.

August 9th 1947.

371 | 61822

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Thank you for your further letter of August 5th about the alleged transit of Jews through the British Zone of Austria. (You will now have received my letter No. 369/15/47 of the 7th August referring to your previous letter on this subject.)

- 2. I rather think that you have been misinformed about the responsibility of the British Troops in Austria for the crossing into Italy of the parties of Jews mentioned in your letter.
- 3. The British zone ends at Picco dei Tre Signori. The Gerlos pass leads up to the frontier at some distance to the west of this point and from your description of the route HALLEIN-SAALFELDEN-MITTERSILL Valley GERLOS it would appear that the refugees did not leave the American zone until they entered Italy at or somewhere near Passo dei Tauri.
- 4. This is the route about which we have been hearing so much recently, and we are disturbed to find that it is being used so continuously. No doubt you will take the matter up with the United States authorities.

J.G. Ward.

Count Vittorio Zoppi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Palazzo Chigi. ROME. Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

24852/378

ROME, 5th August 1947.

Dear Ward,

The competent authorities have received information from Austria that about 800 Jews will leave Hallein in American lorries on 22nd and 23rd of this month with the intention of entering Italy illegally.

The route which will be taken is as follows: Saalfelden-Ittersl, Gerlos Pass and Val Pusteria.

They will proceed on foot in groups of ten for the final stage of the journey.

Further departures will take place on 26th August and yet more are anticipated very soon after this date.

I wish to draw your attention to this intensification of Jewish illegal entry into Italy, which appears to be facilitated by various authorities in Germany and Austria and which is taking place in that particular zone of the Italo-Austrian frontier which is under the immediate supervision of the British Occupation Forces in Austria.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely, (Signed) V. ZOPPI.

Signor J.G. Ward, Counsellor of the British Embassy, ROME.

7th August 1947.

369/15/47

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Zoppi,

In your letter DGAP/Uff.1 of the 18th July you were good enough to give me some further information from Italian official sources about the illegal passage of Jews from Austria into Italy. I did not fail to pass this information on to London and to the British Authorities in Austria. The latter have now informed us that enquiries made on the ground have failed to substantiate the report in your letter that parties of Jews were attempting to cross into Italy from the British Zone of Austria. The British-Austrian frontier control services have no evidence of movements of Jews in the East Tyrol and the Italian authorities at San Candido, with whom the British Authorities are in constant touch, deny any knowledge of crossings or in constant touch, deny any knowledge of crossings or attempted crossings by Jews from the British Zone.

The British Authorities in Austria would be interested to know from what source the report of crossings from the British Zone was obtained. All their information shows that the actual crossing points are situated on the boundaries between Italy and the other co-terminous zones. The most important of the crossing points is believed to be the Krimmel Pass leading into the Valle Aurina.

J.G. Ward,

Count V. Zoppi, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Palazzo Chigi, ROME. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

| 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: - 371 51822

Dear Ward,

With reference to the continual influx of clandestine Jews across our northern frontier, I pass you the following item of information, recently supplied by our competent authorities:-

Groups organised by the Jews are making almost daily attempts to cross the frontier in the zone between FORTEZZA and SAN CANDIDO, and more precisely at the following points:-

PASSO STALLE (ATERSELVA)
VALLE CASIER (PREDOI)
MONT'ELMO E SAN SILVESTRO (SAN CANDIDO)

Crossings are generally undertaken by groups of about thirty, some of which are armed.

Six thousand refugees from Jugoslavian territory are now allegedly in the British occupation zone. The majority of the Jews, on the other hand, come from the Russian zone.

A certain SCHOKY, residing in Merano, is allegedly engaged in the movement of these Jews. SCHOKY occasionally wears American uniform. He is being watched.

From the interrogation of a certain number of the Jews who have clandestinely crossed the frontier lately, the following facts are elicited:-

"For some months Jews resident in areas occupied by the Russian Army (Germany, Austria, Hungary and Rumania), or in zones under the direct influence of the Soviet Army (Jugoslavia, Poland, Czechoslovakia), have been trying to reach the American occupation zone in order to put themselves under the care of organisations set up in America for the protection of Jewish refugees.

The motive for this migration is the fact that Jewish property is generally confiscated or nationalised, and its owners sent to labour camps. In view of this state of affairs, and because they fear new pogroms, the Jewish communities favour migration towards territory occupied by American forces in Austria and in Germany.

Through various assistential (?) organisations, the emigrants are supplied with money, clothes and food, and are escorted by personnel in American uniform, bearing group movement orders to the assembly camps. A few of them journey along and unescorted, making use of military transport and bribing frontier authorities. In certain cases transport is effected in U.N.R.R.A. trains which are used more particularly to carry women and children.

In Austria the arrival point from the east is the Rothschild Hospital in VIENNA, from where individuals are drafted to the following camps:-

/BAD GASTEIN

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 51822

BAD GASTEIN - SALZBURG - SAALFELDEN - HALLEIN (just set up)

HALL IN TIROL (for refugees from Jugoslavia)

Jewish refugees in the American zone enjoy complete liberty of movement in the area; they are under the protection of UNRRA. and are issued with "Stateless" identity documents.

Enrolment has recently begun for Jews who intend to travel to Austria or to the Argentine, on condition that they undertake to spend at least six months in the voluntary labour cause in order to secure the citizenship of the state to which they emigrate.

Identical arrangements are expected for other South American states.

The remainder of the refugees are awaiting their turn for entry to Palestine.

Because of the long waiting period, which proves unbearable, particularly to the younger refugees who are anxious to start life anew, a great number of them attempt to cross into Italy clandestinely. Having once got into Italy, they make for the ports of embarkation, or else try to merge themselves with the Italian population pending their definite disposal.

The crossings are facilitated by three factors:-

- (a) Complete liberty within the camps, because of which departures pass unnoticed.
- (b) The official blessing of the Austrian police, which considers every passing Jew as a reduction of the strain on the Austrian food situation.
- (c) The fact that no punishment is meted out by camp authorities to refugees returned to the camps by the frontier authorities.

Crossings are due to the summons of relatives who have already reached Italy in UNRRA. trains."

My kind regards, tc.....

ZOPPI.

Zone Soon.

This letter was discussed by the Working Porty on 3nd befunder. M. I. 6

foreing Porty on 3nd befunder. M. I be seemily forecautions already taken in the British fureantions already taken in the British and large sealed obefarture. The burdich and large sealed obefarture of late themselves more conferative of late themselves more conferative of late and I meden in wo larger a good from of se embarliation, For good from of se embarliation, For these wassers, the Working Party these wassers that wo action was decided. That we action was acquired.

Political Division,

Headquar ters,

Control Commission for Germany,

755 BERLIN, B.A.O.R.

E

POL/89/163/47 CO FIDENTIAL 12th August, 1947.

Dear Eastern Department,

Please refer to your letter of 28th July (E 5979/48/31).

Our authorities in the Zone have been aware for some time of attempts by Jewish refugees to emigrate illegally to Sweden and other Baltic countries. In particular they were concerned at the establishment of a "Jewish Fishing School" at Hamburg and a "Jewish Maritime Training School" at Neustadt, both of which were suspected as channels for illegal emigration. In this connection you may have seen General Bishop's secret letter ZHCO/PQ/164/O1304/Sec G of 26th July to Sir Gilmour Jenkins. The Fishing School was closed down in November 1946 and deep sea activities formerly conducted at the Training School are now no longer permitted.

We are advised that, as a result of these and similar restrictive measures, the possibility of illegal emigration to Baltic countries has undoubtedly been lessened although it cannot be entirely discounted. The authorities consider that any large scale movement of illegal Jewish emigrants is in any case unlikely since there is no large concentration of would-be emigrants in the northern part of our Zone and illegal movement by the southern routes has always proved in the past to be much more popular.

Mhile the possibility of some attempted emigration on the lines feared by the Swedish Government cannot be ruled out, we are inclined to think that the natural inclination

10f

Eastern Department, FOREIGN OFFICE, LONDON, S.W.1.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, \$1 \& \chi_2

16 AUG 1947

SEAT 10 DEPA Careful watch the Dritish authorities are maintaining in this area will both militate against such a development.

Yours ever;

Chancery

Reference:

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

51822

E 7564/G 48 376 E7564/48/9 President warfield Reports décembarkations. Morselles 141 devised 16 Aug Lecewed 18 Aug (Minutes.) Last Paper. I.I.P. being done EY490 F.T.E.CABLE) References. E7411/48/9 JBAng 19 (Print.) (How disposed of.) 18 Aug 8)11P (Index.) (Action completed.) Next Paper.

27437 F.O.P.

EVIN

E7564 49

Code R

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2.

18 AUG 1947 FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul-General D. 5. 55 p.m. 16th August, 1947. R. 8. 50 p.m. 16th August, 1947. 16th August, 1947.

Repeated to Paris.

11111

RESTRICTED

Illegal Jewish immigration.

My telegram No. 140.

Two disembarkations today, otherwise nothing to report.

5182 20

LON DON

Code/R

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul-General

No. 140

D. 7.20 p.m. 15th August, 1947

15th August, 1947

R. 9.30 p.m. 15th August, 1947

Repeated to Paris

dddddd

IMMEDIATE

RESTRICTED

Illegal Jewish Immigration.

My telegram No. 137.

One sick woman disembarked today otherwise no developments.

\$1822

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

Following document(s) retained in the

Department of origin under Section 3 (4)

of the Public Records Act, 1958

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| Last Paper. | (Minutes.) |
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| References. | 1. Blussels 322 10 Ay. |
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| | 19/8 |
| | 2 Cairo 103 Sau 16 Aug |
| (Print.) | 3. Marseilles 139 15 Aug. |
| B) IIP (How disposed of.) | 25/8 |
| (Action completed.) (Index.) | |
| Next Paper. | |

27437 F.O.F.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and shalld be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on l.

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM BRUSSELS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Harrison. No.322

D. 3.85 p.m. 15th August, 1947

15th August, 1947 R. 5.30 p.m. 15th August, 1947

Repeated to Jerusalem

My telegram No. 315.

Weekly report.

No change.

Please repeat to Jerusalem as my telegram No.15.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for retransmission].

18 AUG 1047

\$1822

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Esclair

DEPARTMENTAL NO.

FROM CAIRO TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Bowker

No. 103 Saving
R. 3.40 p.m. 16th August, 1947

13th August, 1947

ddddddd

Following from His Majesty's Consul-General Alexandria telegram No. 9 Secret, dated 11th August, 1947.

Addressed Cairo reference despatch No. 33, repeated S.O.(I) Port Said.

Reference suspect weekly shipping report No. 13 which arrived 9th August.

"Phoenix" arrived Alexandria 7th August and sailed 10th August for Tripoli (Syria).



11P dies being done

EMW

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Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

54

FROM MARSEILLES TO PARIS

Mr. Kay No. 108

D. 7.20 p.m. 15th August 1947 R. 9.25 p.m. 15th August 1947

15th August 1947 Repeated to Fereign Office No. 159

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SECRET

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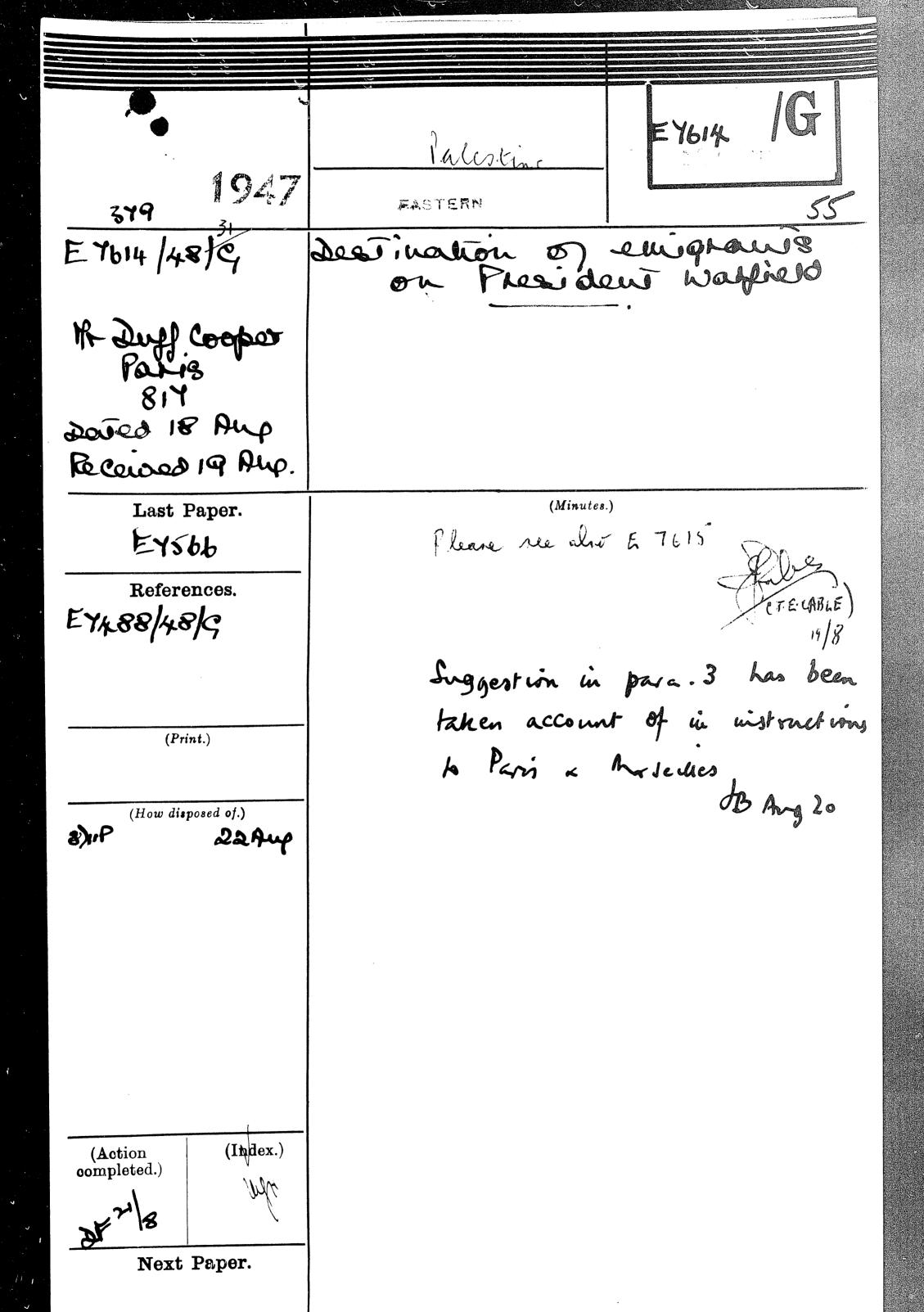
Please add the following to my weekly report on suspected shipping dated August 15th:

Albertina left Merseilles for Casablanca with 50 tens cargo August 7th.

18 AUG

e) 117 deing done

Reference: FO 371



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Cypher/OTP.

<u>DEPARDIENTAL NO. 1.</u>

56

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Duff Cooper No. 817. August 18th, 1947.

D. 1.55 p.m. August 18th, 1947. R. 2.55 p.m. August 18th, 1947.

Repeated to Berlin
Lubbecke
Marsellles
Jerusalem
Washington
C.-in-C. Mediterranean

JJJ

IMEDIATE

(F.O. please pass to Berlin, Lubbecke, Jerusalem, Washington as my telegrams Nos. 121, 1. 52 and 177 respectively and to Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean.)

TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 2585 to Berlin.

Jewish illegal immigration to Palestine.

You will realise that an announcement of decision to send immigrants back to Germany will produce violent hostile outburst in the press. I should be glad therefore of all details as to the actual arrangements which will be made for their reception in Germany for use with the press. For example I presume they will be kept together in camps but what degree of freedom will they have? More details that can be given even on such points as the provisioning of the ships en route to Hamburg will be useful in circumscribing speculation.

- 2. I have considered whether there would be advantage in making a final appeal to the French Government to assist in foreible disembarkation in Port de Bouc (or some other French Mediterraneam port) with a careful definition of the extent to which French co-operation would be necessary. I romain convinced however that the French Government would not respond to such an appeal in a really helpful manner and I doubt whether their refusal would give us the advantage of placing on them a share of the edium for returning these immigrants to Hamburg.
- 5. It would nevertheless be desirable that when we are on the point of making our announcement I should be authorised to inform the French Government of what is intended and ask that when the Consul-General goes on board to make the communication to the immigrants he should be accompanied by one (repeat one) French official whose business it would be to emphasise once more that the immigrants will be welcome to disembark in France as free men.

[Copies sent to Telegraph Section Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem, to War Registry Admiralty for transmission to C-in-C Med. and to Message Control for transmission to Lubbecke.]

1 2 3 % 5 6 Reference:— THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Negeronce:— 371 51822

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OUTWARD TELEGRAM

57

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

E 7488/48/G

Top Secret

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO BURLIN (MILITARY GOVERNOR) NO. 2385

LUBBECKE (FOR, CO.L.ANDER-IN-CHIEF)

16th august, 1947.

D. 8.10 p.m. 16th August, 1947

Repeated to Paris No.1844

Marseilles No.118

Washington No.8280

Jerusalem

Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean

Commander-in-Chief M.E.L.F.

Immediate

MOST IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

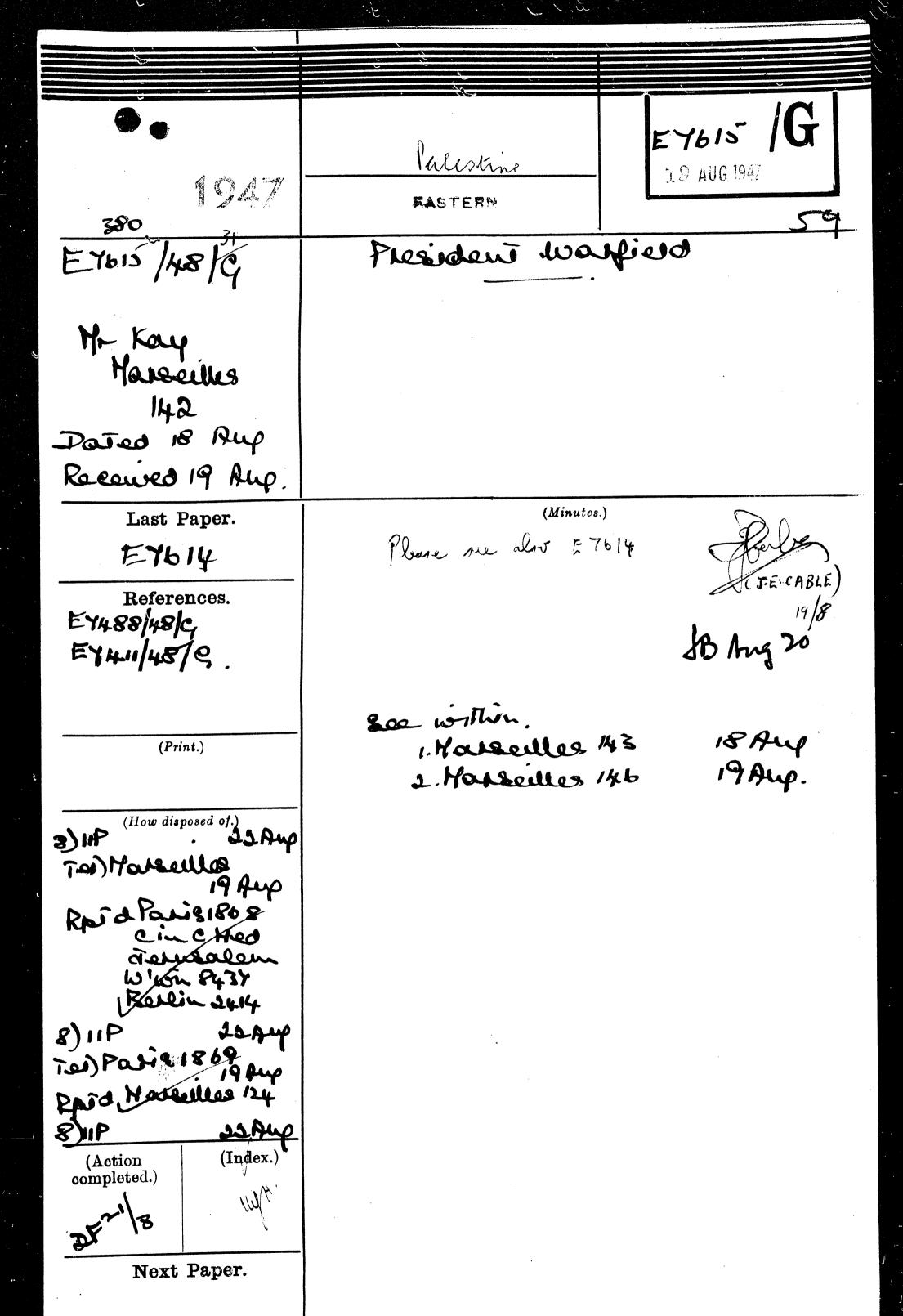
Jewish illegal immigration to Palestine.

It has been decided that the three British transports which have been waiting at Port de Bouc to disembark the 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants ex "President Warfield" cannot remain indefinitely in French waters if the Jews continue to refuse to disembark and the French authorities decline to co-operate in forcible disembarkation. The Cabinet have laid it down that these Jews shall in no circuastances be returned to Cyprus or Palestine and it is accordingly necessary for us to be ready to accommodate them in some territory under our jurisdiction. The Colonial Secretary has thoroughly investigated the possibilities of British colonial territories but informs me that there is no accommodation which could be ready in the near future, in any Colony. It has therefore been decided, after careful consideration, that in the event of final failure to secure disembarkation in the South of France the Jews should be sent to Hamburg and accommodated in the British Zone of Germany. I very much regret that in spite of previous assurances you should be called upon to accept these refugees, but I am reluctantly convinced that this is the only practicable course open to us.

2. I have not yet abandoned the hope that we may secure the disembarkation of these Jews in the South of France. The French Government are still prepared to accept

any who volunteer to disembark. It is therefore proposed to make a final formal announcement to the illegal immigrants that they are to be sent to Hamburg if they maintain their refusal to land in France, and to give them 48 hours to think it over. Every effort will be made at that stage to enlist the help of responsible Jewish representatives in persuading the Jews to land and to spare themselves further confinement and suffering on a voyage to Northern European waters. Moreover I shall subsequently press the French Government to accept the Jews back by train from the British zone, if they have to be sent there. By that time there may be a greater number of volunteers whom we should in any case expect the French Government to accept in accordance with their existing offer.

- Jou will be kept closely informed regarding further developments and in particular of the prospective place and date of disembarkation. Those who do not (repeat not) disembark are likely to sail from Port de Bouc before August 24th.
- 4. Our intention of pressing the French to receive the illegal immigrants by land from the British Zone must be kept secret for the present. Its revelation now would obviously reduce the chance of persuading them to disembark at Port de Bouc.



27437 F.O.P.

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8) 11P
20 Aug

Reference: FO 371 61822

J.9 AUG 1947

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 1.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Kay.

No. 142.

18th August, 1947.

R. 4.45 p.m. 18th August, 1947.

Repeated to Paris.

3 3 3

TOP SECRET.

Illegal Jewish immigration.

Your telegram No. 1866 to Paris and your telegram No. 120 to me.

- them to Gibraltar and can put to sea as soon as food supplies for the voyage have been put on board. As you know, American joint distribution committee have been supplying the Jews with food at Port de Bouc through the French Charity Organisation on a day to day basis which arrangement will presumably cease when imminent departure of the ships is announced. Food supplies can be purchased locally and enough for the voyage can be put on board in forty-eight hours. I assume that nothing should be ordered until we see the reactions of the Jews to the announcement mentioned in your paragraph 2. You are doubtless aware that H.M.S. Chevron carries 30,000 iron rations which were sent recently from Gibraltar for emergency use only with Admiralty sanction. These could be placed on board within four hours if necessary.
- I suggest announcement should be confined to statement to that effect that it is made on behalf of His Majesty's Government and is: [Begins] that those who do not disembark at Port de Bouc within forty-eight hours will continue the journey in the same transports [Ends]. It might be well to add to Hamburg. whether they will be turned loose on arrival at Hamburg or whether they will be placed under constraint there. I consider the announcement should be made by Officer Commanding Troops in my presence and in the presence of representative of Prefecture Marseilles and of the Jewish Agency if you can persuade them to co-operate, please see my telegram No. 135. We here see no objection to publishing destination forthwith. Officer Commanding Troops considers that the Jews will welcome decision to send them to Hamburg. Moving of transports further out will render provisioning mere difficult.

4. You will appreciate that departure of convey is rendered urgent by the position of "Ocean Vigour" reported in paragraph 4 of my telegram No. 127. If she has not left by the end of this week officers and such of the erew as we have been unable to replace will walk off and the ship will be immebilised.

- Captain of H.M.S. Phoebe and with Officer Commanding Troops.
- 6. Foreign Office repeat Immediate Berlin and Jerusalem.

[Repeated Immediate to Berlin and copies sent to Telegraph Section, Colonial Office for transmission to Jerusalem].

19 AUG 1947

EY615

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL Neo 1947

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

Mr. Kay.

D. 8.10 p.m. 18th August, 1947.

No. 145.

18th August, R. 11.45 p.m. 18th August, 1947.

Repeated to Paris.

5 5 5

IMMEDIATE.

Illegal Jewish Immigration.

My telegram No. 142.

Partial hunger strike at 24 hours on "Runnymede Park" to-day. Exaggerated reports given to the press by Jewish Agency which have been denied by Ashcroft. Three disembarkations yesterday, none to-day.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat].

Ap in Dept BAn 20

TRECEIVED DES

La round!

RECORD OFFICE, 200

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Kay No. 146

7.00 p.m. August 19th, 1947.

August 19th, 1947.

R. 9.15 p.m. August 19th, 1947.

Repeated to Paris

SSSSS

IMMEDIATE

SECRET

Illegal Jewish immigration,

My telegram No. 145.

A hunger strike was staged on three ships yesterday but passengers consumed private food stocks and have resumed normal attendance for meals to-day. Passengers in "Empire Rival" are more difficult than in the other two ships and strained tempers may lead to the necessity of disciplinary action. No disembarkations to-day.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

If being done.

Aprivable, spare hel a valued.

PUBLIC

-00 23

20 AUS 1947

Registry No.

> Top Secret. XXXXX **EXYROX** RECNORED. DIENX

Draft.

Marseilles.

Telegram.

No. 123

Repeat to :-

1868 Lmost imm.

Cypher.

Distribution:

Cabinet

Copies to:

I.I.B

luterpetration to be necessam languages F. O.,

August

MOST IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 142 [of August 18th: Jewish illegal immigration].

Subject to any suggestions by you

or H.M. Ambassador at Paris, I shall be glad if you will adopt the following timing in regard to a final announcement of destination to the illegal immigrants:-

- (a) Announcement on the lines suggested by you to be made by O.C. Troops I agree that the in your presence. French Government should be pressed to act as suggested in paragraph 3 of Paris telegram No. 817, but they should not be until half an hour informed of decision before time of general release, wing to They should then be urged to send their representative on board as soon as possible. As regards representative of Jewish Agency, see (c) below.
- (b) Announcement to be made on board the transports at 11 a.m. B.S.T. on August 21st. | Press will be informed simultaneously in London. (Unless you se objection you should also read out the communiqué contained in my telegram No.

or such parts as appear suitable.

(c) Acting head of Jewish Agency offices in/

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, HOO NOT (A)

and Jernselem 10.30 in London will be asked to call at ## a.m. on August 21st at the Colonial Office and told that transport will be provided for their representative to go to Port de Bouc in order to persuade the illegal immigrants to land.

(d) If disembarkation is not proceeding here the the transports should them leave Port de Bouc at II pm BSTonAug2 for Gibraltar. Illegal immigrants will thus have 36 hours to think the matter over. 2. You may use your discretion in regard to details of victualling in consultation with OCTroops and Naval Commander.

19.8.

WRITTEN

E E7615/48/9

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on.]

Top Secret.

CYPHER/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MARSEILLES

No. 123.

D: 9.30 p.m. 19th August, 1947.

19th August, 1947.

Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean,) Most Immediate Repeated to: Paris No. 1868,

Jerusalem, Washington, No. 8437,) Important.

Berlin No. 2414

@@@ **@@**@ @@@

MOST IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Your telegram No. 142 [of August 18th: Jewish illegal immigration].

I shall be glad if you will adopt the following timing in regard to a final announcement of destination to the illegal immigrants:-

- (a) Announcement on the lines suggested by you to be made by O.C. Troops in your presence. I agree that the French Government should be pressed to act as suggested in paragraph 3 of Paris telegram No. 817, but they should not be informed of decision until half an hour before time of general release. They should then be urged to send their representative on board as soon as possible. As regards representative of Jewish Agency, see (c) below.
- (b) Announcement to be made on board the transports at 11 a.m. B.S.T. on August 21st. Please arrange for interpretation to be made in all necessary languages. Press will be informed simultaneously in London.
- (c) Acting head of Jewish Agency offices in London and Jerusalem will be asked to call at 10.30 a.m. on August 21st and told that every assistance in our power will be given to enable their representative to go to Port de Bouc in order to persuade the illegal immigrants

(d) If disembarkation is not proceeding the transperts to land. should leave Port de Bouc at 11 p.m.B.S.T. on August 22nd for Gibraltar. Illegal immigrants will thus have 36 hours

to think the matter ever. 2. You may use your discretion in regard to details of victualling in consultation with O.C. Troops and Naval Commander.

denci 00 **C**3 Registry Top Secret. Secret: Gonfidential. Restnicted Draft. IMMEDIATE Paris My tel. No. 123. La Marseines: Telegram. [of Ang 19: Lewish inegal No. 1869. un mig ration] Repeat to:— 1 shau de grateful Mar séraes WM Statemon inkerment with them are to the French Crost. HMG's decision and the Co. agree text of the British Mr. Bins at 10.30 am En Glair: Communique BST on Ang 21st and trapa to act as suggested in your tel. No. 817. Cypher. 2. I regret that it is Distribution:— Cabinet not possible to give the French Got. advance notice but it is of the highest importance that. Zionists Should not

receive definite information

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In time to take steps to

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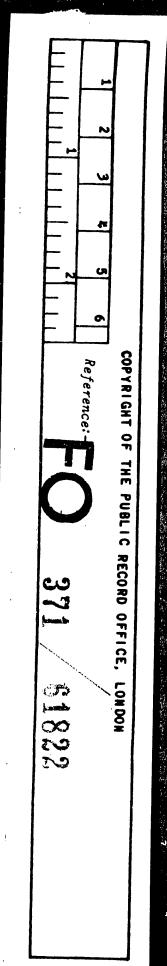
disembasking before the

announcement is made to

them

MTLS 19-8

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.



gre-

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Top Secret
Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

E4612/48/9

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No.1869

D. 9.40 p.m. 19th August, 1947

19th August, 1947

Repeated to Marseilles No.124.

IMEDIATE

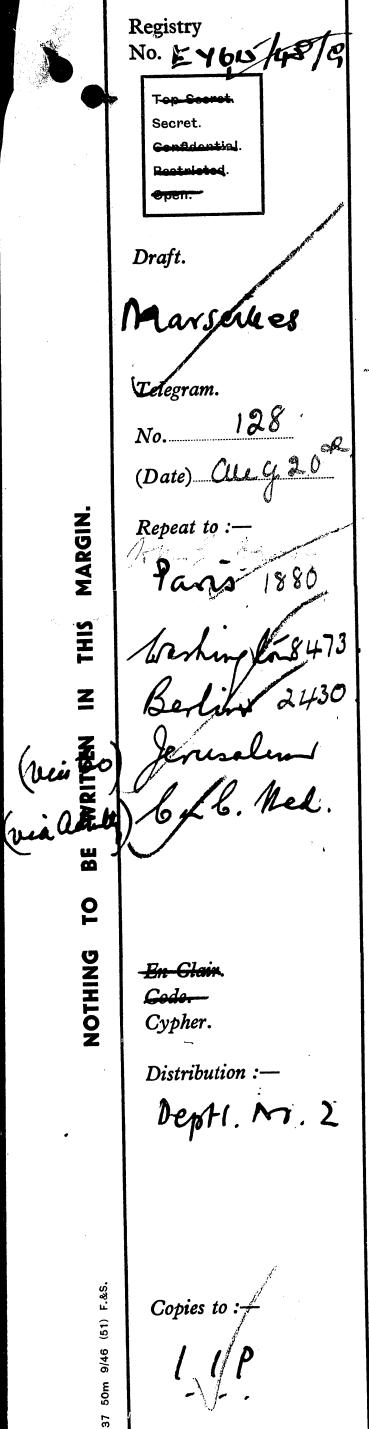
My telegram No.123, to Marseilles: [of August 19th: Jewish illegal immigration].

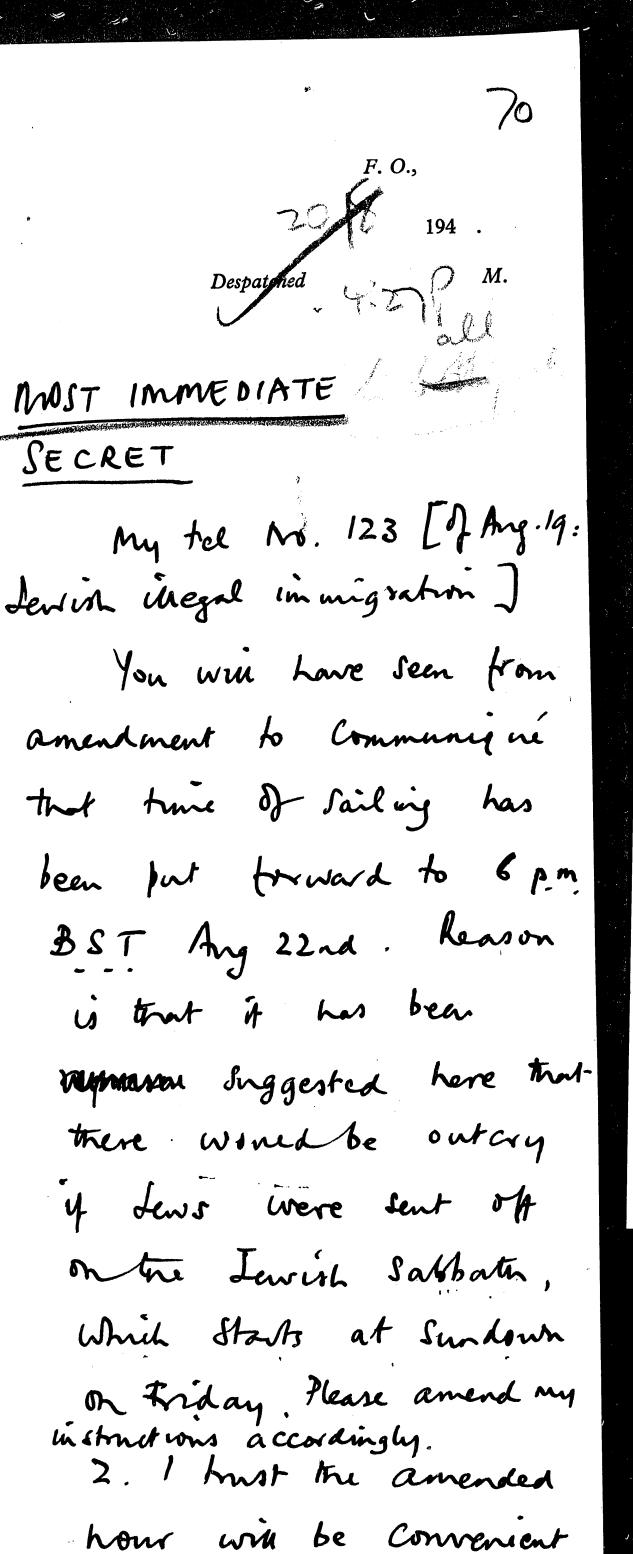
I shall be grateful if you will communicate to the French Government, His Majesty's Government's decision and the text of the British communique at 10.50 a.m. B.S.T. on August 21st and press them to act as suggested in your telegram No.817.

2. I regret that it is not possible to give the French Government longer advance notice but it is of the nighest importance that there should be no leakage enabling Zionists to take further steps to influence the Jews against disembarking before the announcement is made to them.

COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 51822





Weate Keep O.C. Troops and Naval Commander informed.

B. Ang 20

OTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2.

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MARSEILLES.

No. 128

20th August 1947. D. 4.27 p.m. 20th August 1947.

Repeated to Paris No. 1880

Washington No. 8473

Berlin No. 2430 Jerusalem

Commander-in-Chief Mediterranean)

MOST IMMEDIATE.

AAA

MOST IMMEDIATE.

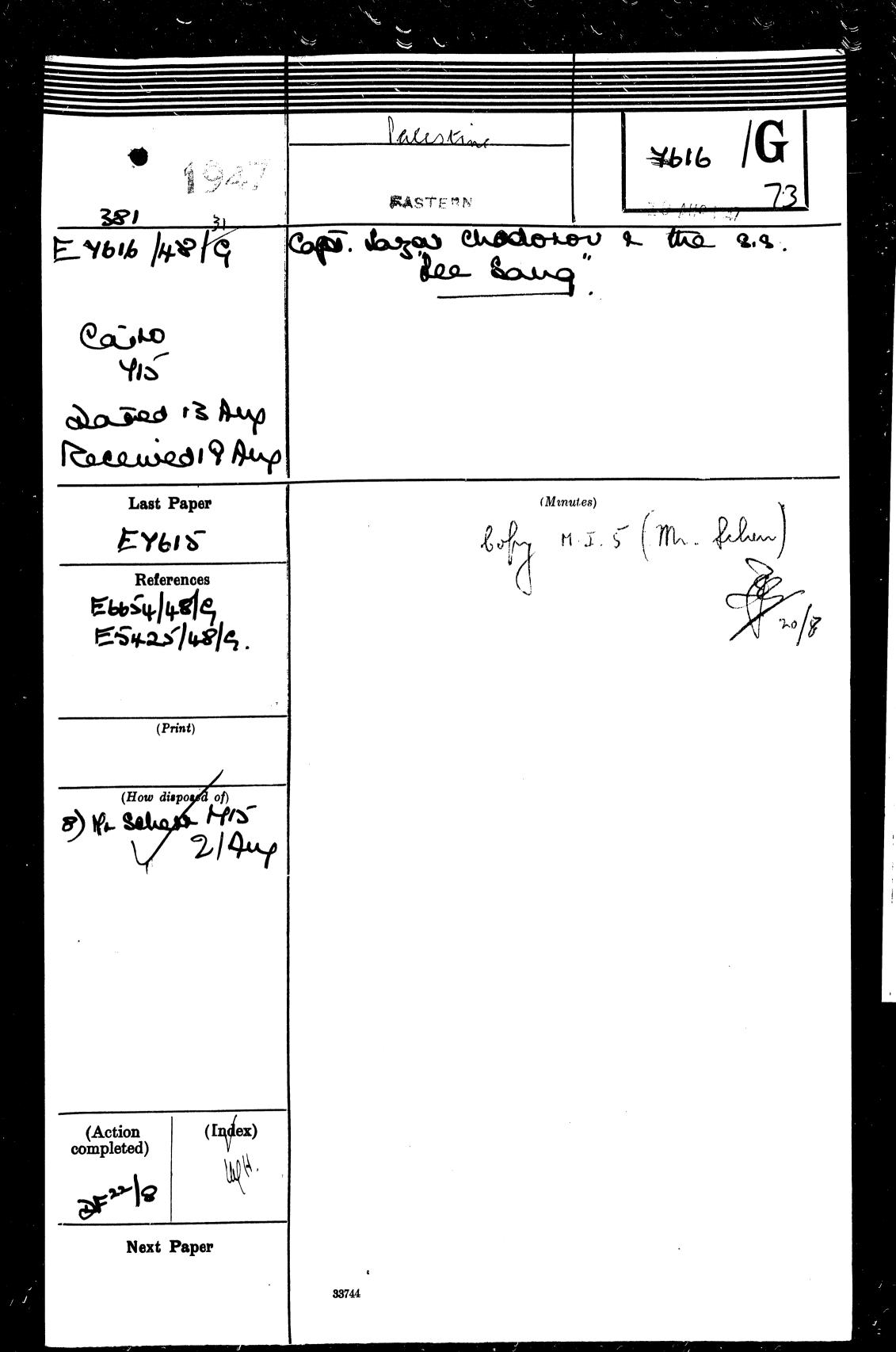
SECRET.

My telegram No. 123 [of August 19th: Jewish illogal immigration].

You will have seen from amendment to Communique that time of sailing has been put forward to 6 p.m. B.S.T. August 22nd. Reason is that it has been suggested here that there would be outcry if Jews were sent off on the Jewish Sabbath, which starts at sundown on Friday. Please amend my instructions accordingly.

2. I trust the amended hour will be convenient locally. Please keep Officer Commanding Troops and Naval Commander informed.





(112/79/47) Minister

His Majesty's And Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and has the honour to transmit herewith copies of the undermentioned paper.

British Embassy,

CAIRO.

The buy an

13th August, 19 47.

Reference to previous communication:

Your Printed Despatch No. 508 of 25th July, 1947.

Description of Enclosure.

Name, Date, etc.

of 30.7.47.

Subject.

FROM:

British Consulate- Captan Lazar General, CHODOROV, and Alexandria. the s.s. "Lee Sang". Enclosures to Compliment Slip No. 32/10/2

% % ∞

COPY/JMK

32/10/2

From: H.M. Consul General, Alexandria.

To: Staff Officer (Intelligence) Levant & Eastern Mediterranean.

Date: 30th July, 1947.

SECRET.

With reference to your letter 0.5. 43/223/47 of the 28th June regarding the s.s. "Lee Sang" I have, in the absence of Trattles, failed to make out exactly what is his relationship with Edde of Beirut.

The ship is apparently to operate for some while now in the Red Sea, where she should be away from risk of this Jewish trade.

Chodorov, the Master, originally told me that he was well known to Mr. Brett at Suez and I therefore attach copy of a note Mr. Brett has made out.

I am mending a copy of this letter to the Embassyat Cairo.

(Sgd) C.H. SUMMERHAYES. H.M. CONSUL GENERAL. COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

Reference:
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RECORD OFFICE,

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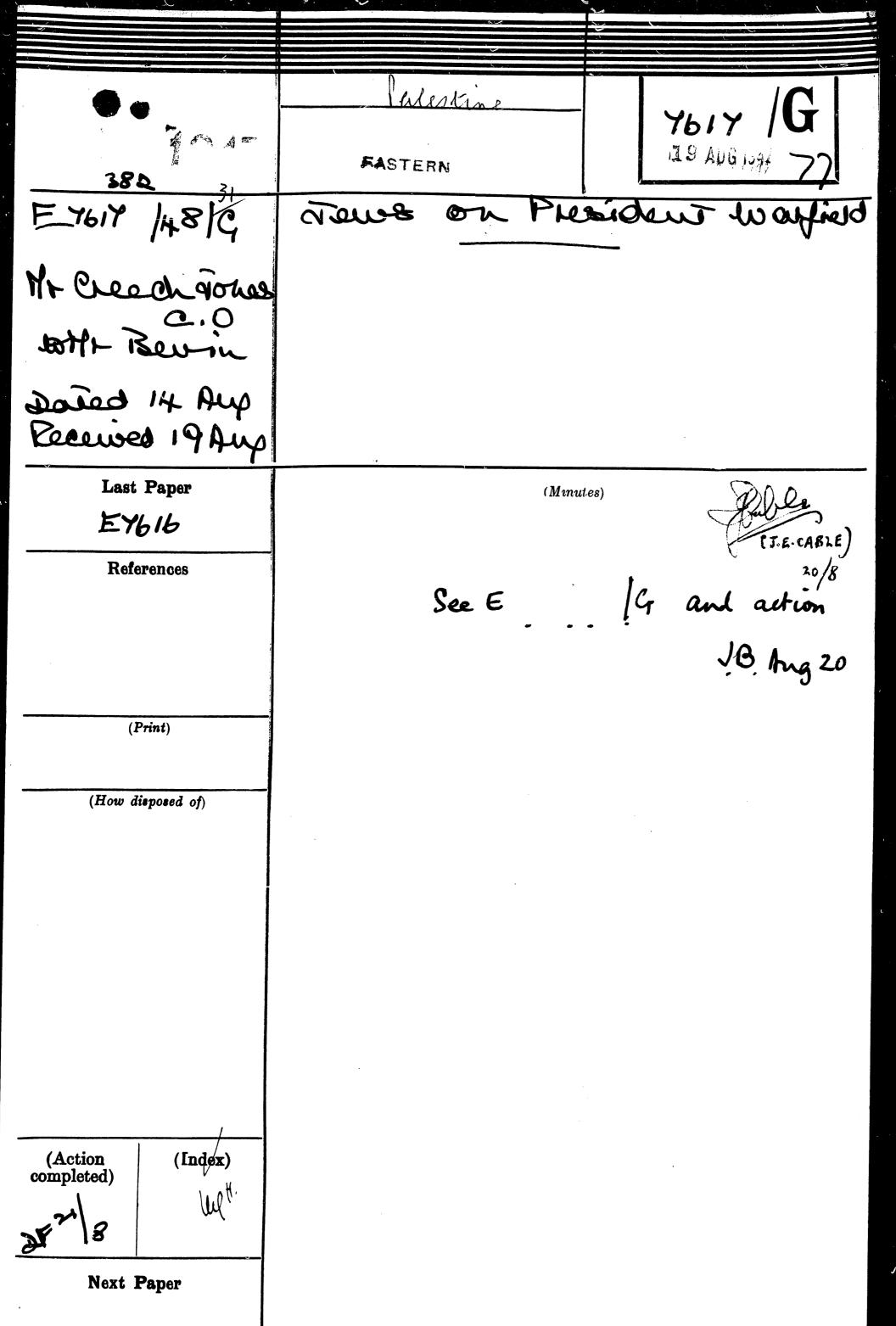
MEMORANDUM ON CAPTAIN LAZAR CHODOROV.

Captain Chodorov was formerly employed as a Mate on one of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. vessels on the Suez-Red Sea Oilfields run. He enjoyed a good reputation as a seaman and I always heard that he was honest. Early in the war, as promotion was slow, he left the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co. and served on various ships in the Suez area and on the Red Sea run. He was for a time Chief Officer of the "SANG". When Massaua fell he went as an employee of the M.W.T. to take charge of the ex-German vessel "LIEBENFELS" which had been raised by the Americans. Under very difficult conditions he took the vessel under her own steam to Haifa for a refit and then took her to the United This latter part of the trip for the account of the B.I. Co. On his arrival in the United Kingdom the B.I. Co. put their own crew aboard and Captain Chodorov was repatriated to the Middle East. I am not very sure of his movements after this, but I know he was for a time on the "STAR OF MEX" before going to the "LEE SANG" as Master.

As Captain Chodorov was in the Suez area for a considerable period of time, I got to know him fairly well, especially over the "LIEBENFELS" job which he handled extremely well. From odd conversations I have had with him, it appears that he was brought up for many years in Russia where his father had sent the family owing to the difficulties Jews had to contend with in Poland. I believe he still has a ,brother, a doctor, in Russia. As a young man he became a Zionist pioneer and went to Palestine. He married a Jewess of Russian stock but born in Palestine. Being a seaman at heart he soon tired of the life on the communal farm where I don't know the names of he first went, and returned to sea. the ships on which he served at that time but I do know he was at Cdynia when war broke out in 1939. He was on a vessel taking cargo for the Mediterranean.

I believe him to be a clever business man but one who would not get into unnessary trouble to earn a few extra pounds. He believes in Palestine for the Jews but he believes in building up on a sound basis and I have heard him express the hope that the Palestine merchant marine fleet could be built up into a good regular fleet on U.K. lines. If he still holds this view then I would rule out illegal immigration.

RMMB.



111111111 Reference: FO 371 61822

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19 14 1947



Entra

72

COLONIAL OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.1.

14th August, 1947.

My Jean Engl-

Since our talk the other day about the Jews from the President Warfield, now at Port de Bouc, both Duff Cooper and the Consul-General, Marseilles, have reported that they see no signs of a break in the present deadlock, and that although these people have been on board the transports off the French coast for nearly three weeks, their determination to stay put remains unshaken. So far only some 120, most of them invalids, have decided to accept the French offer of hospitality, and there have been no disembarkations in the last few days.

It seems clear that the only way of ending the present intolerable situation is to announce as soon as possible our decision to send these Jews to a definite destination which should be such as to make the prospect of landing in France preferable to this alternative.

There are two cogent practical reasons for ending the deadlock as soon as possible. As you are aware, there has already been difficulty with the crew of one of the transports whose articles expired a few days ago. I now learn that the men have agreed to the extension of their agreements until the 24th August, but if the ships have not moved from Port de Bouc by then, it will be necessary to send a fresh crew from this country. I understand too that there may also be difficulty with the troops on board the ships, as their discipline, hitherto admirable, may become affected since some are due shortly for discharge or leave.

I am concerned too at the continued absence of the large transports from Palestine. These ships could not be back on station in less than four weeks from the date of sailing from Port de Bouc. There are seven illegal immigrant ships with a capacity of 5,700 which could sail for Palestine in the near future. The situation would be most difficult if several ships were to arrive

together.

Many of the state of the state

The Rt. Hon. Ernest Bevin, M.P.

00

together, and there could, of course, be no question of a refoulement operation while the transports were away. Since ships employed on this work must, for security reasons, be properly fitted out, it would take at least six weeks for additional ships to be made ready, even if they could be provided by the Ministry of Transport, who are already extremely hard pressed for ships to meet existing commitments.

I have explored most thoroughly the possibility of sending the Jews to British controlled territories. so that you may appreciate my efforts in this regard I attach a note to this letter showing the results of my You will see that there is no prospect of inquiries. receiving more than a few hundred in the Colonies in the immediate future and that accommodation, supply and shipping arrangements would even then make eventual reception a matter of great difficulty. In all the circumstances, it seems inevitable that if the French Government will not be more co-operative, Germany alone What feeling of distress attends can receive them. these people should this solution be necessary is entirely their own responsibility.

I therefore suggest that a decision should now be taken that these people should be told that unless they disembark at Port de Bouc within some specified period they will at the end of it be taken on by sea to Germany. The Jewish Agency should, I suggest, be told of this decision and their co-operation invited in the interests of their people.

The French Government also should be told and asked to keep open their offer of hospitality so that any of these people who wished to do so could enter France by way of the British Zone.

Mt attack who, lette reached E. Papl. H

2. A. A. 371 5182

RECORD

I regret bothering you about this on your holiday.

I am sending copies of this letter to Alexander, Barnes, Bellenger, Chuter Ede and Hall.

Enro Sieur Muendon.

HOGNON 51822

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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| Class | 37/ |
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Following document(s)*

retained in the Department of origin*

transferred to PRO Safe Room*

E7618/48/31

and closed until.

*delete as necessary

Reference:

371

\$1822

ybas/G J. 9 AUG 1947 8 KASTERN Accommodation fot Tenes in British zona E 4628/48/9 Subbacke 10494 ccq Basic Dared 18 Aug Received 19 Aug. Last Paper. (Minutes.) E7618 Repty sent : pre attach

B Ang 20

Creman (Pol)bert. # B Ang 22

25/m. References. E 6360/48/9. (Print.) (How disposed of.) 8)11P°. 20 Aug Teixulaces 3341 (Index.) $\begin{array}{c} \textbf{(Action} \\ \textbf{completed.)} \end{array}$ Next Paper.

61822

27437 F.O.P.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on]

[The text of this telegram must first be paraphrased if communicated to persons outside British Government service or if transmitted in a cypher system other than O.T.P.]

Cypher

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

FROM LUBBECKE TO CONFOLK LONDON

(From Office of Political Adviser to Commander-in-Chief Germany)

No. 10494 CCG BASIC August 18th, 1947.

D. 6.20 p.m. August 18th, 1947.

R. 9.15 p.m. August 18th, 1947. (Via Norfolk House)

Repeated to Bercomb Berlin

SSSSS

TOP SECRET

From Commander-in-Chief.
Your Basic 3015 of August 16th, 1947.

Further to my telephone conversation yesterday with Mr. Maurice Dean, if there is final failure to secure disembarkation in France, then we can - albeit unwillingly - accommodate these Jews in the British zone. They will be concentrated in one or two refugee camps probably in the north initially under military guard during screening. Neither the American nor the Germans are likely to react to this favourably however.

- 2. I would like your confirmation on the following points as a matter of urgency that
- (a) only one ship the ex "President Warfield" will transport these refugees.
 - (b) A naval escort will be provided.
- (c) We may use military force, if necessary, to effect disembarkation at Hamburg.
 - 3. Please also signal
 - (y) estimated breakdown by sexes to show children separately.
 - (z) Estimated percentage of sick.
- 4. I am pleased to note that every effort will continue to be made to persuade these Jews to land in France. Also that you intend subsequently to press the French to accept them back by train from the British zone. If both these fail there is at least this to be put to the credit side the probability that the present illegal traffic across Germany en route to Palestine will be much discouraged.

FOREIGN OFFICE 20 AUG1942

Herrige Gortol Well you please defatel the lelegran Rost Amediale lo Lubbrecke And refeat to Besten Besei. He is mental that droft be returned to us ungestly rander that we may refear to Normalla. are have set overje for queck My and destribution

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N.M.

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Confidential.
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Open.

Draft.

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Telegram.

(Date).....

Repeat to:

Bercomb, Berlin.
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Cypher.

Distribution:—
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F. O.,

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Despatched / 2 25

MOST IMMEDIATE

For Commander in-Chief. Your telegram

No. 10494 BASIC of August 18th. Jewish

illegal immigration.

Illegal immigrants will be carried in three British transports of ten-thousand gross registered tons each, EMPIRE RIVAL,

OCEAN VIGOUR AND RUNNYMEDE PARK. They will have naval escort. You are authorised to use force in carrying out disembarkation.

- 2. Numbers on arrival at Port de Bouc were as follows:-
- (a) "OCEAN VIGOUR": 657 males; 558 females; 259 children.
- (b) "RUNNYMEDE PARK": 546 males;

443 females; 405 children.

- (c) "EMPIRE RIVAL": 629 males; 601 females; 291 children.
- and these figures will have to be slightly amended in the light of information from Marseilles regarding the number amended.

 Who achally Sail.

I much appreciate the spirit in which your acceptance of have accepted this further onerous commitment.

I should be grateful for the earliest possible information (repeated to Washington, Paris and Jerusalem) regarding the camps to be used and the /

and the conditions in which the Jews will be lodged, about which we and our Missions will undoubtedly have a great number of critical enquiries. It would be valuable if we could enlist the co-operation of the I.R.O. or the International Red Cross in denying the likely allegations that the Jews are being sent to concentration camps.

JB, Ang 20

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1 2 3 4 5 6 Reference: FO 371 51822

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

8

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

(This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on)

FROM FORMIGN OFFICE (GERMAN SECTION) TO LUBBECKE

No 3341 Basic

TOP SECRET

20th .. ugust 1947

MOST IMEDIATE

Repeated: Berlin No 2250 D

20th August 1947

Basic Marseilles

Marserre

Paris

For Commander-in-Chief.

Your telegram No 10494 BASIC (of lota August. Jewish illegal immigration).

Illegal immigrants will be carried in three British transports of ten-thousand gross registered tons each, EMPIRE RIV.L. OCEAN VICOUR and RUNNYMEDE TARK. They will have naval escort. You are authorised to use force in carrying out disembarkation.

- 2. Numbers on arrival at Port de Bouc were as follows:-
 - (a) QUOTE OCEAN VICOUR UNQUOTE: 657 males; 558 females;
 - (b) QUOTE RUNHYMEDE PARK UNQUOTE: 546 males; 443 females;
 - (c) QUOTE EMPIRE RIVAL UNQUOTE: 629 males; 601 females; 291 children.
- About 130 Jess have landed in France and these figures will have to be amended in the light of this fact and of information from Marseilles regarding the number of Jews who actually sail.
- I much appreciate your acceptance of this onerous commitment. I should be grateful for the earliest possible information (repeated to Washington, Paris and Jerusalem) regarding the camps to be used and the conditions in which the Jews will be lodged, about which we and our Missions will undoubtedly have a great number of critical enquiries. It would be valuable if we could enlist the co-operation of the L.R.C. or the International Red Cross in denying the likely allegations that the Jews are being sent to concentration camps.

C/317

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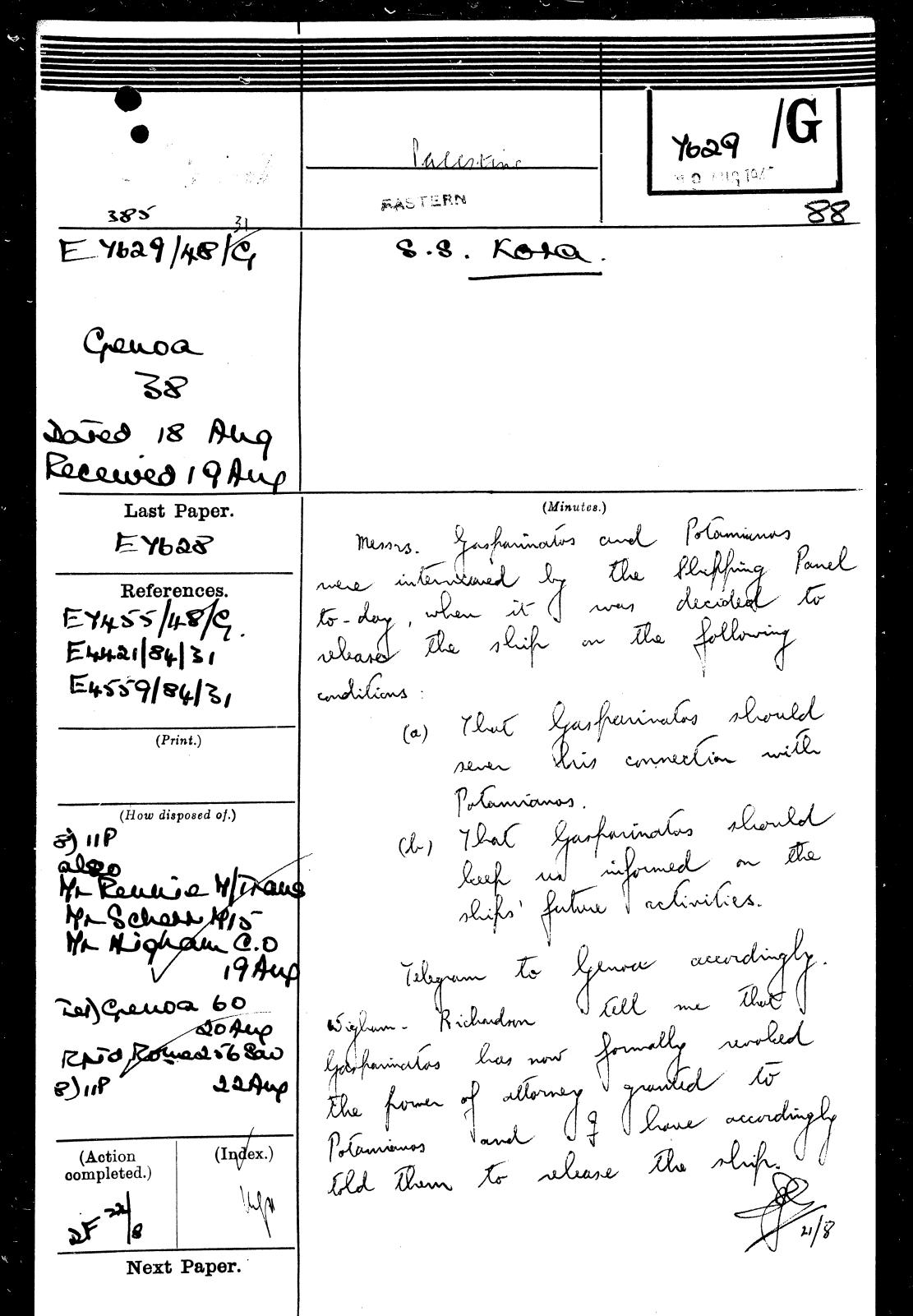
S.O. i/c Coma Downing Street.

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Armunged by Downing Street.

Reference: FO 371 \$1822



27437 F.O.F.

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No.1

FROM GENOA TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General D. 8.30 p.m. 18th August,

18th August, 1947.

R. 3.15 a.m. 19th August. 1947.

Repeated to Rome Saving

111

IM EDIATE

SECRET

Your telegram No. 59.

Source of information contained in my telegrams Nos. 25 and 26 now gives following version of his interviews with Potamianos which latter did not reveal to me stating only that he had been approached on one occasion by a Greek captain whose suggestion that the vessel could be sold to the Jews at a good price he turned down without discussion.

Source states that he visited the ship in May and put the above suggestion to Potamianos in the presence of other members of the crew and that Potamianos showed annoyance at the matter being discussed in the presence of third parties. Source and Potamianos later discussed the suggestion privately and in due course Source put Potamianos in touch with Dandria. Dandria and Potamianos signed preliminary agreement at Hotel Columbia Genoa for purchase of vessel by the former for 80,000 pounds but negotiations later were held up through Potamianos insistence on being paid the whole sum to enable him to pay of debts on ship, whereas Dandria wanted debts to be paid first. Source was to receive £1000 from both parties for his services. Source does not know how the matter now stands but insists on veracity of his version and states that although Potamianos may pretend not to know his name which is what Potamianos told me in describing the Greek captain mentioned in paragraph 1, both know each other quite well and saw each other a few days ago. Source excludes Gasparinatos having anything to do with the above negotations which Potamianos apparently carried on without the formers knowledge.

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| | Despatched M. |
| | |
| | Confidential |
| | 18 th August: suspect ship "KORA"] |
| | GASPARINATUS and POTAMIANOS |
| | to-day. In view of removal of between declas reported in your |
| | belignam no. 37, and to reliance |
| | vessel en following anountens, en vessel en following anountens, en vessel en following anountens, en agreed: |
| | (a) He should seven connection with POTAMIANOS; |
| | with potaminous; (b) He should be us lenous which frim of shifting agents will manage shift for line. |
| j | manage slift for lind. (c) He should seel om affroral |
| | lefne selling slift. |
| | 2. Us soon as donstand |
| | of otherner granted by |
| | to POTAMIANOS has been revoked, we will authorize them to perfedite |

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Reference:
| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference:| 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference:| 371 6 822

Warrest.

We should, however,

while he glad of refort suggested in your Telegrand no. 37 (hand.

3) when result finally pails.

FO 371 51822

COPYRIGHT OF THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS MARGIN.

7629/48/G

Confidential

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No: 1

FROM FORKIGN OFFICE TO GENOA

No: 60

20th August 1947

D. 11.30.a.m.21st August 1947

Repeated to Rome No: 256 Saving

X:X:X:

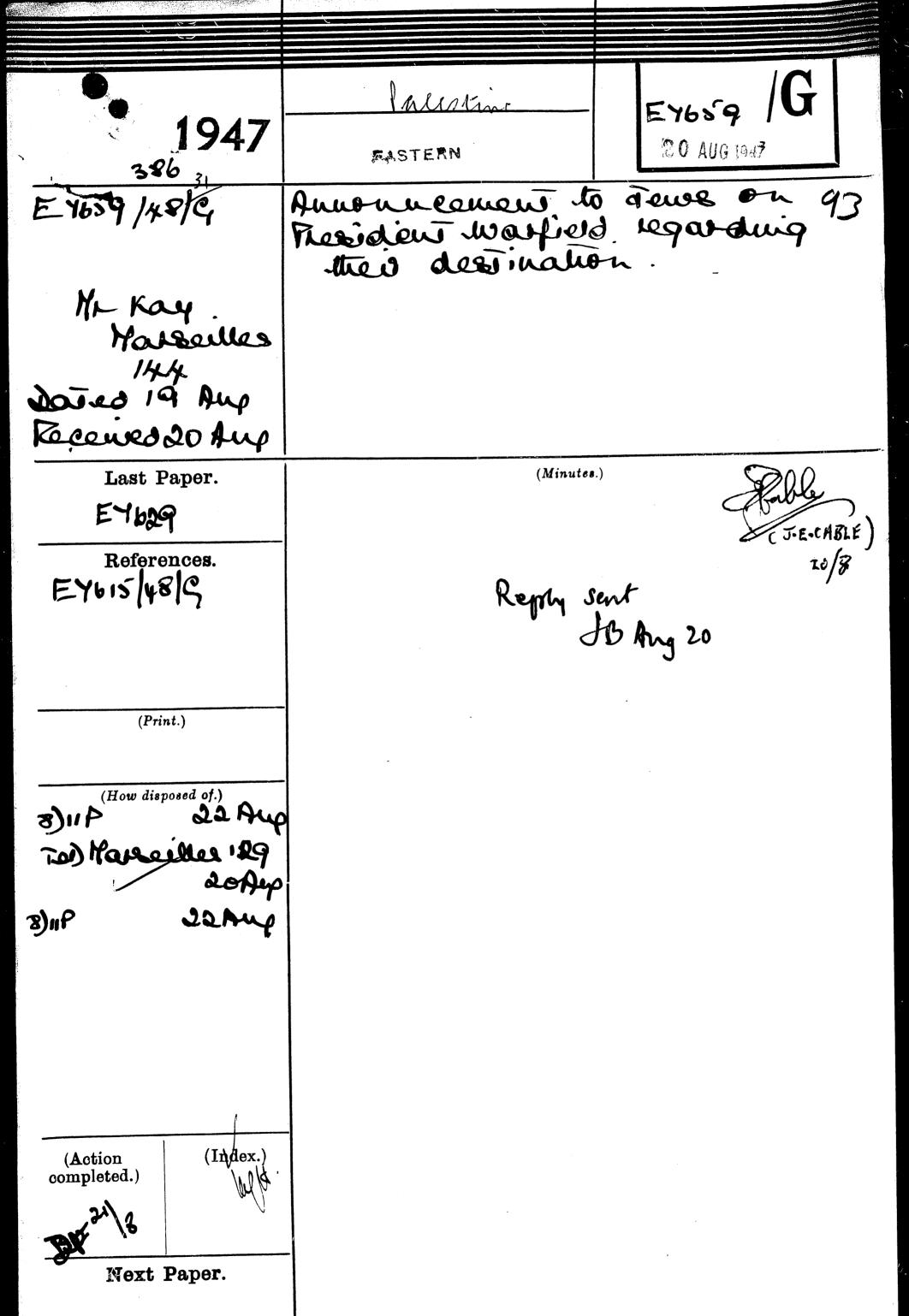
CONFIDENTIAL

Your telegram No: 38 [of 18th August: suspect ship "Kera"].

Gasparinatos and Potamianos were interviewed here to-day. In view of removal of between decks reported in your telegram No: 57, it has been decided to release vessel on following conditions, to which Gasparinatos has agreed:

- (a) He should sever connexion with Potamianes:
- (b) He should let us know which firm of shipping agents will manage ship for him.
- (c) He should seck our approval before selling ship.
- 2. As soon as Constant and Constant confirm that power of attorney granted by Gasparinates to Potamianes has been revoked, we will authorise them to expedite release of ship from arrest.
- 3. We should, however, still be glad of report suggested in your telegram No: 37 (paragraph 5) when vessel finally sails.

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 00 C/3 5/3



61822

30047 F.O.P.

Cypher/OTP

20 AUG 1947 DEPARTMENTAL NO.1.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

44

Mr. Kay No. 144

D. 2.55 p.m. August 19th, 1947.

August 19th, 1947.

R. 5.10 p.m. August 19th, 1947.

Repeated to Paris

SSSSS

IMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Illegal Jewish Immigration.

My telegram No. 142.

- O.C. Troops considers that announcement should be made to five or six Jewish leaders on each transport (one from each hold) for dissemination amongst immigrants.
- 2. I agree with this proposal since it will avoid hysteria occasioned by announcement made on arrival of transports.
- 3. You may however wish to consider supplementing this by distribution of leaflets to all immigrants
 or having announcement made as before direct to all
 passengers. This would avoid danger of misrepresentation
 by Jewish leaders.

[Copy sent to Middle East Secretariat]

Registry No.

Top Secret.

Secret.

Confidential.

Restricted.

Open.

Draft.

Marsques

Telegram.

No. 129 (Date) Aug 20

Repeat to:

Paris 1881

Cs. agree

Bn Clair. Gode. Cypher.

Distribution :-

Dept 1. M. 1

Copies to:

F.O. 194
Despatched 5 M.

MOSTIMMEDIATE

TOP SECRET

Your tel. No. 144 [] Ang. 19

Jewish Megal immigration]

repeat para. 3/1 agree.

Very important that each individual should have an opportunity of taking in the sense of our announcement without the intermediary of the leaders. Introduction with you to leaders. Introduction at making an announcement manner announcement standard by leaflets

Suggest.

Amadous a a set wood provinta.

[Copy sene to his see]

you

8 Wt. 26469/137 50m 9/46 (51) F.&.

green

E4659/48/9

96

Tep Secret

Cypher OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 1

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO MARSEILLES

No. 129

20th August 1917. D. 5.05 p.m. 20th August 1917.

Repeated to Paris No. 1881

MOST IMMEDIATE

MITTIT

Your telegram No. 144 [of August 19th: Jewish illegal immigration] paragraph 3 (repeat paragraph 3). I agree.

I regard it as very important that each individual should have an opportunity of taking in the sense of our amouncement without the intermediary of the leaders. I should wish you to aim at making an announcement at each held supplemented by leaflets as you suggest.

[Copy sent to M.E. Secretarist].

Reference: 1

1 / 5182

3

RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

00

20

38538

Next Paper

7673

21 AUG | BRITISH LEGATION,

46

STOCKHOLM.

No. 222 54/112/47 8th August, 1947.

- 5-6178/48/

Sir,

With reference to my despatch No.190 of July 9th transmitting to you the copy of a note I addressed on your instructions to the Swedish Minister for Foreign Affairs on the subject of illegal immigration into Palestine, I have the honour to transmit to you herewith some observations made by the Swedish Ministry of Commerce.

- 2. This document is drawn up in English and it is reasonably easy to understand what is meant, although the last sentence of the memorandum might be misunderstood in English unless the reader were acquainted with Swedish constructions. When the drafter says "is the proper controlling authority satisfied" he means "if the proper controlling authority is satisfied".
- 3. When this document was handed over to me by the official who is acting for the Head of the Legal Section, he said that it was not to be considered as a final answer to my note enclosed in the despatch referred to above. It was merely the observations of one Swedish Government Department and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs might wish to modify these ideas in any final reply. The "Board of Trade's" ideas are inclined to be non-co-operative and the memorandum spends more time on pointing out how difficult it is to do anything than in suggesting what might possibly be done. As regards the excuses put forward for the lack of Swedish action in the case of the Ulua, I consider that they are rather weak. If the vessel was not a passenger ship it should not have been allowed to sail with more than 12 passengers. If it were a passenger ship it should have been judged according to the regulations in force for such ships. Also the excuses that nothing was done because the vessel was to make only the comparatively short voyage to a French channel port are particularly weak in view of the fact that the Swedish authorities were told in plenty of time that we did not consider the Cuban visas of the Jews as valid, that we did not believe that the ship would turn round at Le Havre, and that everything pointed to its use as an illegal immigrant ship. It suited the Swedish authorities better to believe the Jewish assertions than those of H.M. Legation because if they had accepted our statements they would have been practically forced to take some action.
- 4. In the meantime various Jewish Zionist organisations have been holding protest meetings against British policy in regard to immigration and speak of the barbaric way in which the British authorities are driving the Jews away from Palestine. This does not seem to have had very much effect, however, although the influential members of the Jewish community here took great care to see that this accusation had a reasonably wide circulation in the press. The hanging of the two British sergeants by Irgun Zvai Leumi has done the Jewish cause here a great deal of harm, and several papers have

expressed/

The Right Honourable

Ernest Bevin, P.C., M.P.,

etc., etc.,

expressed disgust at this behaviour. The Liberal "Stockholms Tidningen" calls the murderers "the enemies of Jewry". Sympathy for the Zionists is diminishing and there is a growing understanding of British difficulties in the Palestine question.

I have the honour to be,

with the highest respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

J. Thyne Henderson

1 2 3 x 5 6 Reference: FO 371 \$1822

Royal Swedish Ministry for Foreign Affairs

The Board of Trade wishes, in the first place, to point out that the survey contained in the communication of the British Legation of the Swedish laws and regulations regarding the control and supervision of vessels, on the part of the Board of Trade only gives rise to the following observations.

The principal Swedish rule on the subject, which is laid down in paragraph 24 of the Law of the 16th October, 1914, concerning the Control of Ships ("Ships' Inspection Act") states that, if a ship is found to show such defects in various respects as specified in the paragraph, "that a voyage may reasonably be assumed to involve danger of life to those on board, the proper Controlling Authority may, to any extent required, prohibit the use of the ship until such deficiencies have been removed". According to the opinion of the Board of Trade, the expression "endangering the lives" used in the British note is a translation not fully equivalent to the Swedish wording "skäligen kan antagas föranleda livsfara för dem, som äro ombord".

To the knowledge of the Board of Trade only one vessel used for the purpose of transporting illegal immigrants to Palestine has so far departed from Sweden. When departing from a Swedish port this ship was, however, not bound for Palestine but for Le Havre. The vessel was an ordinary cargo ship named "The Ulua", of Lasiba, Honduras. On the examination made by the proper Inspector of Ships prior to the departure of this vessel, it was ascertained that not being a passenger ship the vessel was considered fully seaworthy and not loaded up more than permitted in the Convention Respecting Load Lines. However, the valid provisions relating to passenger ships employed in the trade now referred to, were not complied with, but the deviations were on the occasion of the examination not considered to be of such a kind or of such an extent as to enable the Authorities to forbid the vessel to sail. According to paragraph 24 of the Ships' Inspection Act such a prohibition can obviously only be issued if the deficiencies may reasonably be assumed to involve danger of life to those on board. This did not appear to be the case in respect of the "Ulua" on account of the fact that the vessel was to make only the comparatively short voyage to the French Channel port.

Concerning the two Conventions referred to in the British note the following facts may be pointed out.

According to the Convention Respecting Load Lines the proper authority of a ship's home country or, at the request of the said authority, a foreign authority assigns certain load lines up to which the ship may be loaded at various times of the year and within different geographical zones.

The assignment of these load lines is made in compliance with the provisions of the Convention but also in consideration of the fact that, by the stipulations of the Convention, the proper authority has the right to grant certain exemptions or deviations which the said authority deems reasonable or appropriate regarding vessels, the kee ls of which were laid before July 1st, 1932, i.e. "existing ships". It seems obvious that a moderate loading below these assigned load lines cannot

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Reference: FO 371 51822

simply/

simply be considered to involve such reasonable ground for endangering life as may justify prohibition of the use of the vessel. In case the overloading of a vessel (Swedish or foreign) is so considerable that cause for danger of life reasonably may be assumed to exist, prohibition to sail is issued in virtue of paragraph 24 of the Ships Inspection Act. Further stipulations regarding the inspection of foreign vessels, founded on the Convention Respecting Load Lines, are to be found in paragraph 29 clause 2 of the Ordinance of the 31st December, 1914, with special Regulations concerning the Control of Ships (Ships Inspection Ordinance).

The Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea is applicable to passenger ships only as far as the paragraphs now in view are concerned. The proper authority of the home country of the vessel has a comparatively extensive right to make exemptions from the stipulations in relation to the socalled "existing vessels", which category, according to this Convention, comprize passenger ships, the keels of which were laid before July 1st, 1931. The Swedish Controlling Authorities supervise, as far as possible, also foreign vessels to the extent prescribed in paragraph 29 clause 1 of the Ships' Inspection Ordinance. Should the authority thereby find that a foreign vessel is showing defects of such a kind and of such an extent that a voyage may reasonably be assumed to involve danger of life to those on board, prohibition to sail will be issued in virtue of paragraph 24 of the Ships Inspection Act.

According to the opinion of the Board of Trade the obligations assumed by Sweden in compliance with article 1 of the two Conventions would in the first place apply to the inspection of vessels belonging to the countries which adhere to these Conventions. However, this undertaking would hardly imply an obligation to apply the regulations of these Conventions to vessels from countries which have not ratified the Conventions. The principal stipulation referred to above, i.e. paragraph 24 of the Ships Inspection Act is yet applicable without any restriction.

As will be seen from the above, a Swedish controlling authority is not entitled to forbid the use of a Swedish or foreign vessel, unless it is ascertained that the pending voyage of the vessel in question may reasonably be assumed to involve danger of life to those on board. Is the proper controlling authority satisfied that no such cause to danger of life prevails, the authority thus by virtue of the laws and regulations now in force in Sweden, does not seem to possess the right to forbid the vessel to sail.

Stockholm the 6th August 1947.

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| 1 2 3 4 5 6 | Reference: FO 371 51822

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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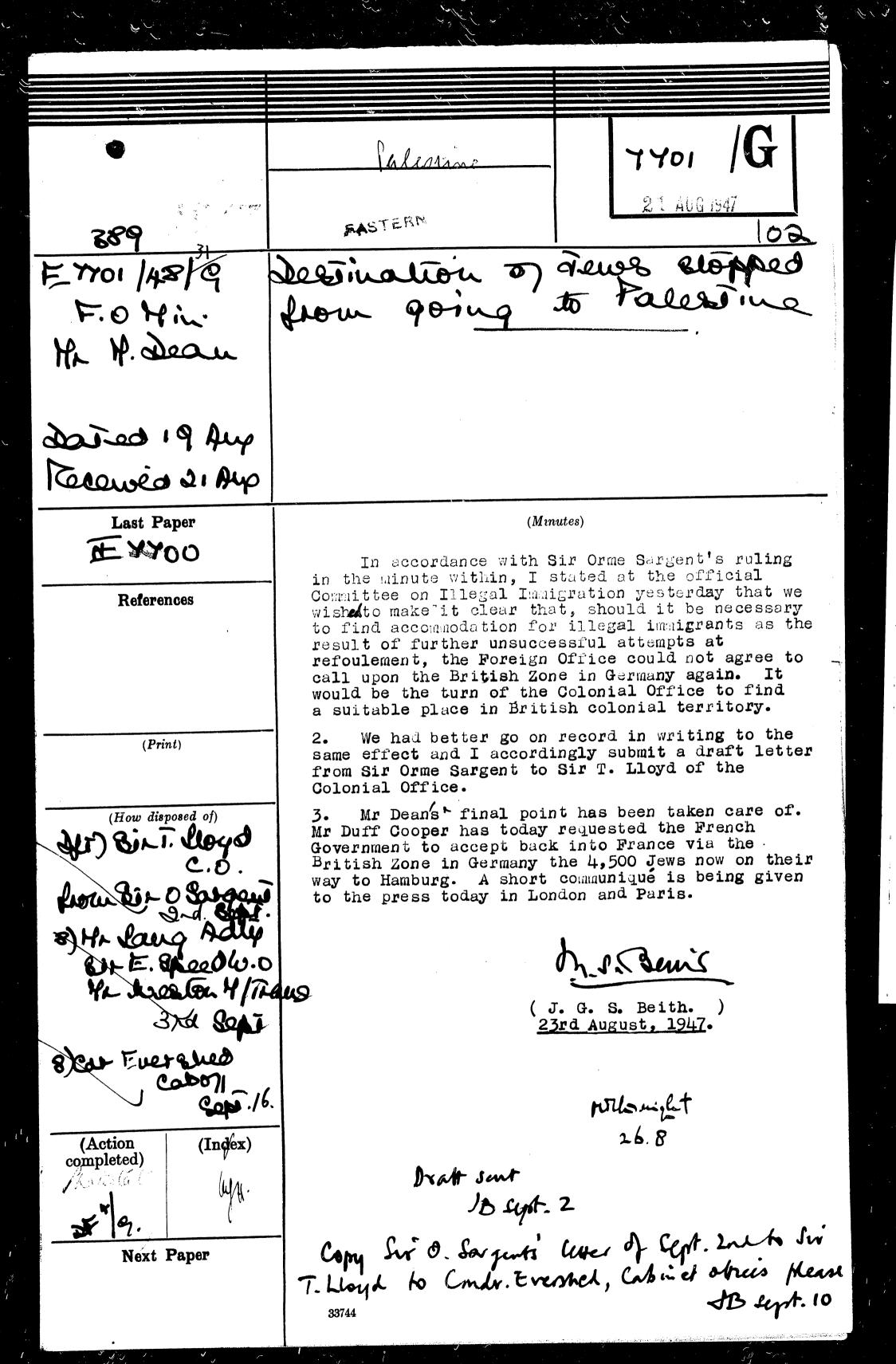
of the Public Records Act, 1958

E7699/48/31

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Reference:

371 / 61822



I have been speaking to the Commander-in-Chief in Germany by telephone/with reference to Foreign Office telegram No. 2385 of August 16th about Jews ex the President Warfield. The C.-in-C. has agreed with good grace that this particular party should come to Germany, but he very much hopes that this will be the last occasion on which he is asked to take into Germany contingents of refugees.

I suggest that it is important that we should do our utmost to ensure that similar requests are not made to the C.-in-C. in future and that the stay of the Jews from the President Warfield in Germany is as short as possible. With these objects, I suggest that the Colonial Office should be asked now to consider what they are going to do with any future contingent of Jews who may be stopped from entering Palestine so that we may not next time be faced with the plea made by the Colonial Office on this occasion that they had no time to prepare accommodation in colonial territory. I also recommend that at the proper moment we should be prepared to exert the maximum pressure on the French Government in order to make sure that they will accept the trains carrying President Warfield refugees, if these are sent from Germany.

maunic Sam

19th August, 1947.

Sir Orme Sargent.

Lit must not allow this to happen again
Muright ports 21.800 2

Registry

Draft.

No. E. 7701/48/G.

Sir Thomas Lloyd,

Colonial Office.

(From Sir Orme Sargent).

Confidential.

Ministry of Transport.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

will have seen that the Commanderin-Chief in Germany has accepted with a good grace the onerous commitment involved in accommodating the 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants from Port de Bouc, in spite of the fact that he had been told that he would not be required to take any more refugees in the British Zone nces I think I should cord/that we could not, in

any future case of refoulement which ran into difficulties, agree to saddle Sholto Douglas with a further commitment of this kind. I understand that the Official Committee on Illegal Immigration to Palestine will shortly consider what should be our future policy on refoulement I suggest that we shall have to establish in future cases:-

- (a) that the country receiving back the illegal immigrants agrees in advance to use the necessary force to ensure disembarkation;
- that we know in advance where we shall send the illegal immigrants if anything should go wrong with their reception in the country to which they are to be returned.

I am sending copies of this letter to at the Admiralty, Speed at the War Office and Weston at the Ministry of Transport.

€2 €2

Wt. 26469/137 100m 9/46 (51)

OUT FILE

105

(E **7701/48/**G) CONFIDENTIAL 2nd September, 1947.

Dear Llaya

The Commander-in-Chief in Germany has accepted the onerous commitment involved in accommodating the 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants from Port de Bouc, in spite of the fact that he had been told that he would not be required to take any more refugees in the British Zone.

In view, however, of the many difficulties with which our administration in Germany is faced, I think I should record our view that we could not in any future case of "refoulement" which ran into trouble, agree to saddle Sholto Dougles with a further commitment of this kind.

As I understand that the Official Committee on Illegal Immigration to Palestine will shortly consider what should be our future policy on "refoulement", I suggest that we shall have to establish in future cases:-

- (a) that the country receiving back the illegal immigrants agrees in advance to use the necessary force to ensure disembarkation;
- (b) that we know in advance where we shall send the illegal immigrants if anything should go wrong with their reception in the country to which they are to be returned. But in that case their destination could not be the British zones of Germany and Austria.

I

Sir Thomas Lloyd, K.C.M.G., Colonial Office.

○○

Rear Along

I am sending copies of this letter to Lang at the Admiralty, Speed at the War Office and Weston at the Ministry of Transport.

Yours sincerely, Of. Sargent.

61822

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PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

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of the Public Records Act, 1958

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1947

PALESTINE

E 7724 ing AUG INTO

Megal Emmyration, Verit of Court Horgo. Registry EY724/48/31. Onks for brief note on question of Allegel

FROM

40 Minute Ammignation of questions a considered and

No. 4. DW. Brown. L. his brought up by left to bound forgo during his coming went in Tuly.

Last Paper

Received in Registry 16 Tune

22 aug

7707

References

(Print)

(How disposed of)

(Minutes.)

61822

(Action completed) (Index Next Paper

7726

Minutes.

E 7724

108

Eastern Department.

We have been going into the destion of what Count Sforza is likely to raise if he comes over to this country as a guest of H.M.G. in July. It seems unlikely that he will raise the question of illegal immigration himself, but you may think that it would be desirable for us to haise it with him if at the time this is still a very live question with the Italian Government on which we wish to press Count Sforza if the opportunity arises.

If you think that this problem should be raised and submitted to the Secretary of State as one of the points we do wish to raise, I should be very grateful if you could let me have a brief note for incorporation in any brief which may be prepared here for the Secretary of State's conversations with Count Sforza.

F.OZ Brown

F.D.W. Brown.

16th June, 1947.

there is no particular point we wish to varie at present. I singgest we should bring up truly 3rd (dates for the visit are not yet tixed) and consult Condr. Eventual to the Ulegal lungitation Citee. as to whether there is any point

Reference:

169 they particledly want to emphasise

Bu they 3 Mr Chris

13. Berns Tune 27

Perhaps you might like to raise duis hout at the meeting of the bommittee on Monday. 28/6

Mr. Beeley

RECEIVED NO.B. 2 TAUG 1947 SENT TO DEPI. 2 A 3 1949

Nothing to be Written in this Margin.

\$1822

(J.E.CABLE)

32538

7742

Next Paper

E 7726 WASHINGTON 8, D. C. 13th August 1947

Ref: Gl24/ /47 CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Department,

Will you please refer to your letter E 6155/48/31 of 7th August about receiving back trainloads of displaced persons which might illegally cross from the British Zone to the French Zone in Germany.

2. We have discovered that the delay in the State Department's reply to Balfour's letter to Acheson of May 26th is due to the fact that they have completely mislaid it. Mr. George Warren, who is the State Department's expert on refugees and displaced persons, has therefore asked us to let him have a copy of that letter, and has promised early action upon it. In sending it to him we will incorporate the points made in your letter under reference.

Yours ever,

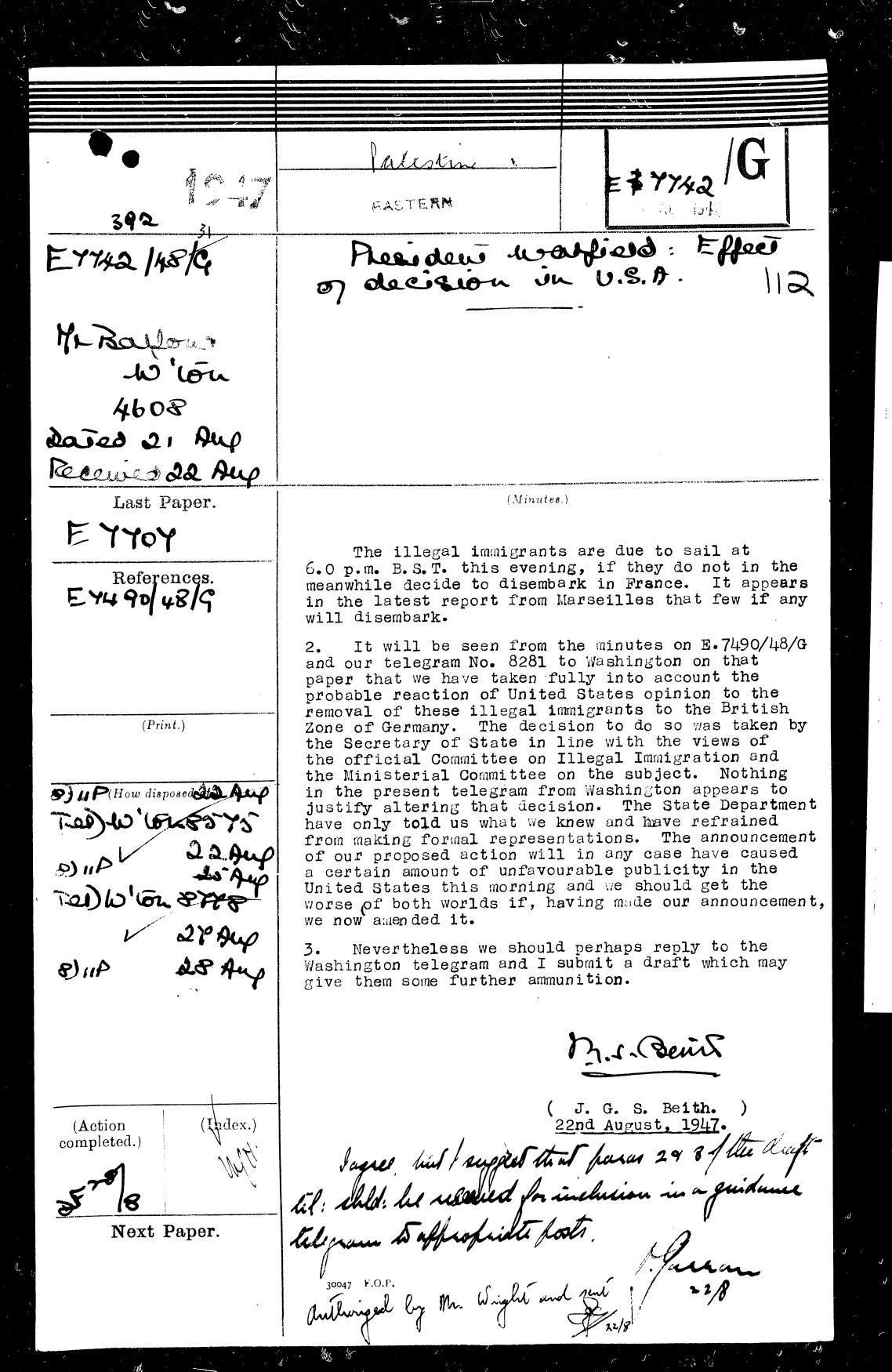
CHANCERY



Foreign Office, London, S.W.1.

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RECORD OFFICE,

37

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113

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO.1

FROM WASHINGTON TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Balfour.

No.4608

D. 6.55 p.m. 21st August, 1947

21st August, 1947

R.12.15 a.m. 22nd August, 1947

MOST IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No.8281.

Palestine.

Loy Henderson has asked me to convey to you urgently following message from Mr. Lovett about passengers from "President Warffeld".

- 2. It is to the effect that although United States Government do not (repeat not) intend to make formal representations, Lovett considers that despatch of these people to British Zone of Germany now foreshadowed in the press will undoubtedly cause an explosion here. He therefore begs you most earnestly to reconsider the matter even at this late stage and to send them if possible to a destination less likely to inflame public opinion.
- 5. I explained briefly the reasons which had led to your decision but Henderson nevertheless urged that the message be sent to you.

[Advance copy sent to Resident Clerk].

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Reference:-FO 371 51822

22 AUG 1917

The United States Ambassador telephoned this morning to say that he had received a telegram from the State Department about the removal of the Jewish refugees from Port de Bouc to Germany. The telegram indicated that our action was causing great disturbance in the United States and that protests were piling up in the State Department. The United States Government were afraid that the British position in the United States might be seriously prejudiced.

Secondly Mr. Douglas said that General Clay, who is in London, thought that our action was not strictly in accordance with the Bi-zonal Agreement. To this I demurred.

I told Mr. Douglas that, as the ships had sailed from France, I did not see what possibility there could be of alternative action. However, I would certainly have the situation examined in the light of his representations.

(Roger Makins) 23rd August, 1947.

Cha also sul At Where to Secretary Now Set public munch-applied descession with 1 april 19

I propose/

<u>↓</u> CJ3

I propose to tell the United States Ambassador that we had a message from the State Department yesterday on this question, and give him the gist of the reply in Washington telegram No. 8575.

I will add that we have today asked the French officially to take the Jews into France from the British Zone on their arrival there and that this approach will be made public in the papers tomorrow.

I ded this last mjett. Mr Duglas accepted it.

(Roger Makins)

23rd August, 1947.

Registry No. E. 7742/48/G.

> Top Secret. Secret. Confidential. Restricted.

Draft. Washingfon.

Telegram.

8675

(Date) (Mg 22 ?

Repeat to :-

-Care-Cypher.

Distribution:— Departmental No. 2.

Copies to:

F. O.,

MOOT IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 4608 Zof August Jewish illegal immigration.

Despatched

Please inform State Department that we are grateful for their warning. We had expected a considerable outcry in the United States, which would be formented by Jewish However it is literally true, propaganda. as stated in our communiqué, that we have no other place to put thes at such short notice. There is/room Celain areas under British Control preparation would be required before such a large number could be accommodated. These can to already suggesting that the illegal immigrants are to be sent to a camp named Belsen-Bergen owing to the association with the Nazi camp at Belsen. may state that the camps in view are Poppendorf and Amstaw near Lubeck. The rumours about Belsen are typical of the way the whole illegal immigration operation is being used by Zionism to embarrass caul 😝 His Majesty's

As we see it, the problem is an interna-The existing dewich tional refugee to Palestine immigration quota of fifteen-hundred a month cannot be arbitrarily altered in the interim

J'3 dene 00

Government.

Meanwhile the before the United Nations. organisers of the illegal immigration traffic, by sending shipload after shipload into Palestine waters, are placing on His Majesty's Government the direct responsibility of Jewish refuged who are properly the responsibility Refugee Organisation. Great Britain, by opening her frontiers throughout the period of Nazi persecution and during the early years of the war, has done more than any other country to provide hospitality for less. being required to do So
I doing see and is now being reviled

2. you very should again diene

aing by political Zionism

MUS

SECRET

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL No. 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 8575

D. 6.30 p.m. 22nd August, 1947

22nd August, 1947

Repeated to: Paris No. 1909 Immediate

uuuuu

IMMEDIA TE

Your telegram No. 4608 [of August 21st] Jewish illegal immigration.

Please inform State Department that we are grateful for their warning. We had expected a considerable outcry in the United States, as a result of Jewish propaganda. However, it is literally true, as stated in our communique, that we have no other place to put somany people at such short notice. There is limited room in certain areas under British control but months of preparation and great expense would be required before such a large number could be accommodated. There can therefore be no question of altering our decision.

2. You should again draw attention to the fact that since the French Government have offered to receive all these Jews in France none of them are obliged to go to Germany. If they do so it is by their own choice.

Registry No. E7742 48 49 [Secret]

J.G.S.B.

Draft.

H.M. Ambassador, Washington.

Telegram.

No. F. S. Dated.

Cypher
Departmental No. 2

Copy I.I.P.

As Beint
Ang 26

Marian
V -1/8

August, 1947.

Despatched M.

My telegram No. 8575 [of August 22nd] Jewish illegal immigration

United States Ambassador informed Mr. Makins on August 23rd that he had received a telegram from the State Department about the removal of the Jewish illegal immigrants from Port de Bouc to Germany. The telegram indicated that our action was causing great disturbance in the United States and that protests were piling up in the State Department. United States Government were afraid that the British position in the United States might be seriously prejudiced. Douglas added that General Clay, who was in London, thought that our action was not strictly in accordance with the Bi-Zonal Agreement, to which Mr. Makins demurred.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON

(C)

Ambassador the gist of my telegram under reference to you and added that we had now asked the French Government officially to take the Jews into France from the British Zone on their arrival there.

Mr. Douglas accepted this information.

prils 27.8 51822

NOTHING TO BE WRITTEN IN THIS

MARGIN.

JJJ

E7742/48/G

SECRET

Cypher/OTP

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 8778

27th August, 1947. D. 10.45 a.m. 28th August, 1947.

0000

My telegram No. 8575 [of August 22nd:] Jewish illegal immigration.

United States Ambassador informed Mr. Makins on August 23rd that he had received a telegram from the State Department about the removal of the Jewish illegal immigrants from Port de Bouc to Germany. The telegram indicated that our action was causing great disturbance in the United States and that protests were piling up in the State Department. United States Government were afraid that the British position in the United States might be seriously prejudiced. Mr. Douglas added that General Clay, who was in London, thought that our action was not strictly in accordance with the Bi-Zonal Agreement, to which Mr. Makins demurred.

2. Mr. Makins later gave the United States
Ambassador the substance of my telegram under reference
to you and added that we had now asked the French
Government officially to take the Jews into France
from the British Zone on their arrival there. Mr. Douglas
accepted this information.

E7748/48/G

SECRET

Cypher/OTP/R4.

DEPARTMENTAL NO. 2

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO WASHINGTON

No. 8778

27th August, 1947. D. 10.45 a.m. 28th August, 1947.

0000

My telegram No. 8575 [of August 22nd:] Jewish illegal immigration.

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Ambassador the substance of my telegram under reference
to you and added that we had now asked the French
Government officially to take the Jews into France
from the British Zone on their arrival there. Mr. Douglas
accepted this information.

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| Mr duff Coopes Paris 828 Daired 21 Aug Recewed 22 Aug. | | ACCURATE FOR POST PARTICULAR CONTRACTOR CONT |
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Reference: FO

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30047 F.O.P.

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed on].

Cypher/OTP

CABINET DISTRIBUTION

124

FROM PARIS TO FOREIGN OFFICE

Mr. Duff Cooper.
No.828

D. 7.20 p.m. 21st August, 1947

21st August, 1947.

R. 7.55 p.m.21st August, 1947

Repeated to Marseilles.

IMMEDIATE

Your telegram No. 1869.

Jewish illegal immigration.

French Government were informed of your decision and of the text of the British communiqué at 10.50 a.m. today. Ministry of Foreign Affairs at once recommended that an official should be sent on board with a message in the sense that having learned of His Majesty's Government's decision they considered it incumbent on themselves to point out to the immigrants that it was in their own interest to land as free men in a free country rather than return to a country where they had suffered such hard trials.

- 2. This was submitted to the restricted Council of Ministers which was in session at the time. It was turned down.
- states that the French Government's offer to receive the immigrants was still open has now been submitted to Prime Minister and we await outcome. We have pointed out to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that if consideration of texts is much further prolonged it will serve no purpose as the ships will have left.

2 2 AUG 1947

[This telegram is of particular secrecy and should be retained by the authorised recipient and not passed onl. 125 Top Secret CABINET DISTRIBUTION Cypher/OTP

FROM FOREIGN OFFICE TO PARIS

No.1869

D. 9.40 p.m. 19th August, 1947

19th August, 1947

Repeated to Marseilles No.124.

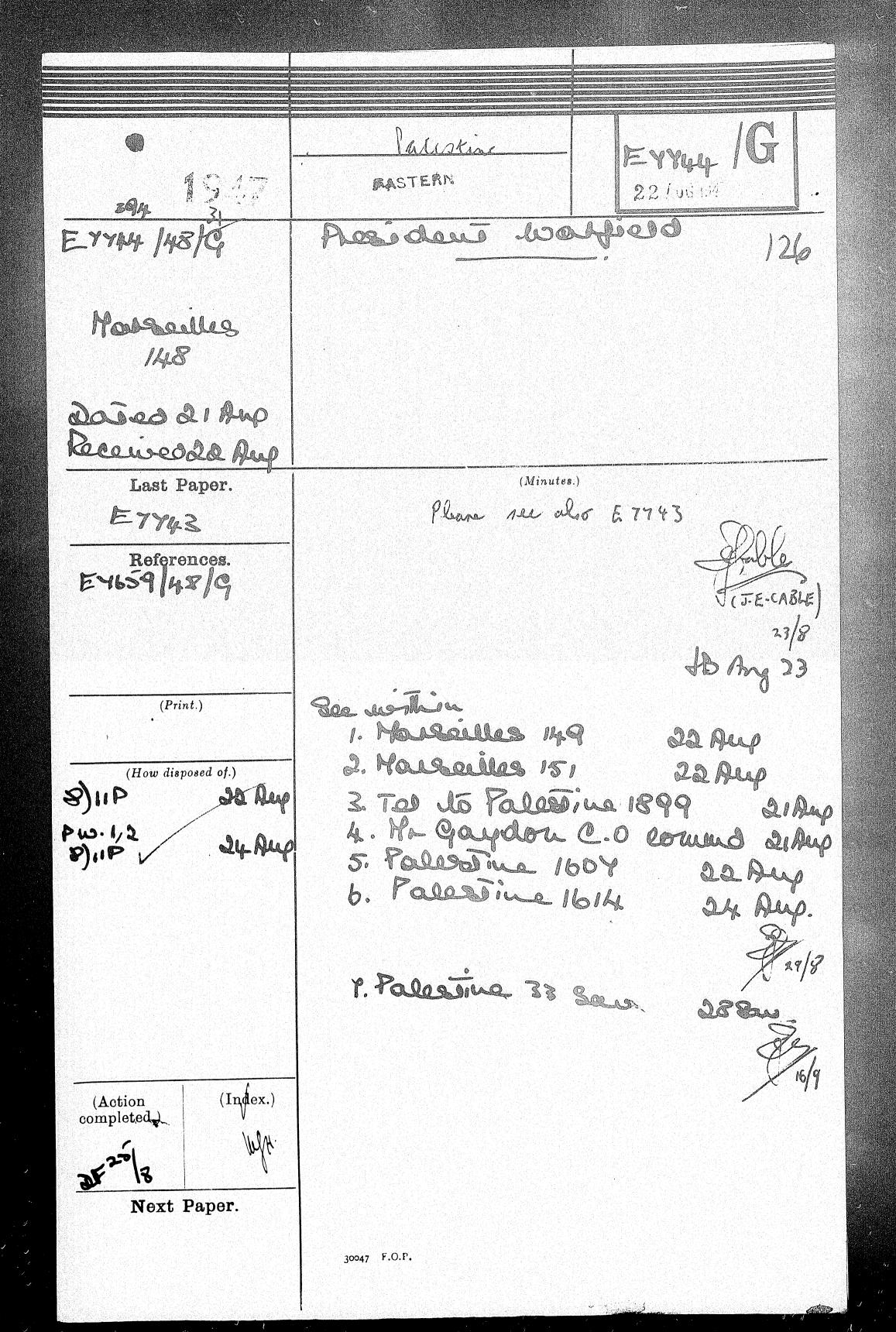
IMMEDIATE

My telegram No.128, to Marseilles: [of August 19th: Jewish illegal immigration].

I shall be grateful if you will communicate to the French Government, His Majesty's Government's decision and the text of the British communique at 10.80 a.m. B.S.T. on August 21st and press themto act as suggested in your telegram No.817.

I regret that it is not possible to give the French Government longer advance notice but it is of the highest importance that there should be no leakage enabling Zionists to take further steps to influence the Jews against disembarking before the announcement is made to them.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 3 demand 00 **C**I 20



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Reference: TO 371 51822

Code R

DEPARTMENTAL NO

22 AUG 1947.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE.

His Majesty's Consul-General. D. 7,00 p.m. 21st August, 1947. 21st August, 1947. R.11.50 p.m. 21st August, 1947.

Repeated to Paris.

5 5 3

IMMEDIATE. RESTRICTED.

Your telegram No. 129.

Announcement was made on all three transports one after the other starting at ll a.m. I am satisfied that it has been understood by all passengers.

- 2. Passengers of one transport have already refused to disembark but their spokesmen stated that order would be maintained.
- 3. Prefecture who were informed by us at 10.50 a.m., at first preposed to send a representative on board to renew the French Government's offer of welcome, but subsequently informed us that they could take no action provides take no action pending receipt of instructions from Paris.

9 THE PUBLIC ~ 00 C/3

23 AUG 1947

[CODE R]

DEPARTMENTAL No: 2

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

His Majesty's Consul General No: 149

D. 11.20.a.m.22nd August 1947

22nd August 1947

R. 1.55.p.m.22nd August 1947

Repeated to Paris.

X:X:X:

IMMEDIATE

Restricted.

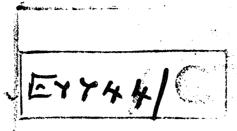
Illegal Jewish immigration.

My telegram 148 paragraph 3.

M. Richardot, a sub prefect, left for Port de Bouc early this morning to renew French Government offer.

25 AUG 194

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Code R.

DEPARTMENTAL NO.2.

FROM MARSEILLES TO FOREIGN OFFICE

129

His Majesty's Consul-General
No. 151

D. 10.10 p.m. August 22nd, 1947.

August 22nd, 1947.

R. 11.40 p.m. August 22nd, 1947.

Repeated to Paris

SSSSS

IMMEDIATE

RES TRICTED

My telegram No. 149: Illegal Jewish immigration.

Richardot made announcement on board transport, finishing at 11 a.m. There was no reaction. Later on six Jews disembarked.

Convoy sailed from Port de Bouc at 6.20 p.m.

Foreign Office repeat Lubbecke and Berlin.

[Repeated to Berlin]

[Copies sent to Message Control Norfolk House for repetition to Lubbecke]

OUTWARD TELEGRAM

Euler on

FROM THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES 76021/64

Cyphor (O.T.P.)

TO PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cumningham)

Sent 21st August, 1947. 11.30 hrs.

MOST THMEDIATE

4744 481 G.

No.1899 Secret

WARFIELD Immigrants.

Locker and Rowson were given a copy of the communique at 10.30 B.S.T. this morning. It was explained that copies were being given to Agency representatives in Jeruselem and that the Agency was being asked to co-operate in getting the illegal immigrants off the ships in France.

Locker's reaction was one of complete rofusal to co-operate so far as he was concerned here, and he was sure that the answer would be the same in Jerusalem. He expressed his desire to register forthwith the atrongest possible protest against the decision.

The interview lasted no more than two or three minutes. He was obviously deeply moved and resented especially the reference to "Zionist threats".

You will of course be reporting as soon as possible the result of your approach to the Agency in Jerusalem.

/Copies

RECORD 00 20

Copies sent to:-

No. 10 Downing Street - P.S. to Prime Minister Lord President - Private Secretary Admiralty - Private Secretary - Piret See Lord - Mr. G.C.B. Dodds. - Private Secretary War Office - C.I.G.S. - Lt.Col.M.M. Charteris (M. O. 40) (M. I. J.) - Lt. Col.W. Gore, - Private Secretary Air Ministry - Chief of Air Staff - Sir N. Brock Cabinet Offices - Mr. T.A.G. Charlton Foreign Office - Private Secretary - Mr. C.W.Baxter - Mr. Beith Ministry of Defence - Private Secretary - Sir Henry Wilson Smith - Defence Registry - Mr. T.A.Robertson. M. I. 5. - Mr. W. Graham. M.B.E., Ministry of Transport Foreign Office (Research Dept.) - Air Commodore K.C. Buss. " (Inf. Policy Dept.) - Mr. Rennie - Commander Evershed. Cabinet Offices

THE PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, 37 domenia 00 **EQ** 2

122 AUG 1841

Mr Bith: 130 Mith Gayanis Complinents.

51.822 2.22

Latest from Paris - 6.30. p.m.

At 11 o'clock this morning H.M. Consul General in Marseilles, accompanied by Lt.Col. Grigson, the Commander of the three transports, announced to the leaders of the passengers on the "Runnymede Park" that those who remained on board after 6 p.m. tomorrow would be by Sea to H amburg. The "Empire Rival" was next visited and after that, the "Ocean Vigour". In general, the news was received quietly. On the "Runnymede Park" all leaders made no reply and, after announcing the decision, the passengers started the Zionist Anthem.

At the same time as the announcement was being made on the deck to the leaders, leaflets in French announcing the British Government's decision were distributed among the passengers.

On the "Empire Rival" there was no reaction by the passengers but on the "Ocean Vigour" the leaders asked permission to at once consult the passengers and said they would take a vote and give a reply. After half an hour a Polish Doctor, nominated to speak on behalf of the passengers, speaking German through a translator said:

"We have taken a vote and we have decided not to disembark. We have no quarrel with the British people and, in particular, no quarrel with the British crews and officers in this ship. We trust in British democracy. We shall maintain order and we shall not disembark in France!

There were no signs of any decision to declare a hunger strike in any of the three ships. Women and children were walking about the decks as usual.

RECORD OFFICE, い (3) (3)

N.G. 21st August, 1947.

TELEGRAM INWARD

This document must be paraphrased if the communication of its contents to any person outside Government Service is authorised.

Androids 134

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cyphar

PROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Cunningham)

D. 22nd August, 1947.

22.30 hrs. R. 22nd

IMPORTANT

No. 1607 Secret

Addressed S. of S. Repeated Washington, No. 204. Rome, No. 419. (S. of S. please repeat to Paris as my No. 418).

Your telegram No. 1899.

WARFIELD Immigrants.

Immediate reaction of the Hebrew press is, as oxpected, violent and unanimous, and Tishuv in general is not as present open to reason. Criticism is based primarily on the argument that the decision of His Heleaty's Government is a orime against humanity and secondly on the assumption that it represents a political error of the first magnitude which redounds to the discredit of the British and against any increase in cuti-terroriet measures on the part of Yishuv, Keenest resentment is aroused by the ellusion in the communique to "Zionist threats and propaganda" and no suggostion that Jewish organisations did enything whatsoever to induce the refugees not to disembark in France is tolerabed (Corrupt group? profuction of the) animus is directed personally against Mr. Bevin, while the compassion and humanitarian feeling of the French is contracted with the vindictiveness of the Britisha

Mayor of Petch Tiquah has stated mofficially that "not one of the immigrants will allow him or herself to be taken off the ship at Hamburg allve".

PUBL I C RECORD OFFICE, 3 00 **C**3

Mrs. Mayerson also unofficially indicated that the incident would not (repeat not) result in the cessation of Yishuv's struggle against terrorism. On the other hand, there are indications that public opinion has been swayed towards support, or at least condonation; of the terrorists. Many observers anticipate a major terrorist outbreak within the next few days.

4. If it is decided to make a further statement on the lines indicated in second and fourth paragraphs of your telegram No. 1853 to the effect that the French ere being asked to receive the immigrants back by land from the British Zone, I would strongly urge that it be made as soon as possible, otherwise the effect will, in ny opinion, be considerably diminished.

> (Copies sent to Foreign Office for transmission to Paris)

Copies sent to:

No. 10 Downing Streat - P. B. to Prime Minister. Lord President - Privata Scoretary. - Frivete Scoretary, Adminulty - First See Lord. - Mr. G.C.B. Dedds. War Office - Private Sacretary. co ColoBo Bo (Mo () . 4-1) - Lt. Col. M. M. Charterio. " (N.I.3.) - I.t. Col. W. Gore. Ale Hinistry - Private Scoretary. - Chief of Air Starr, Cabinet Offices Sir N. Brook. - Mr. T.A.G. Cheriton. Foreign Office Private Sacretary. Mr. C.W. Barter. Mr. Baith. Ministry of Defence Privata Sameetery. 98 15 18 Sir Houry Wilson Smith. Defence Registry. M. X. 5. Mr. T.A. Robertson. Ministry of Transport Mr. V. Graham, M.B. E. Foreign Office (Research Dept.)-Air Commodora K.C. Buss. "(Int. Policy Dept.) -Mr. Rorogie. Cubinet Offices Commander Spersied.

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INWARD TELEGRAM

TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES

Cypher (O.T.P.)

7744 48 C

136

FROM PALESTINE (Gen. Sir A. Conningham)

D. 24th August, 1947.
R. 24th

16.40 hrs.

IMPORTANT No. 1614 Secret

My telegram No. 1607.

PRESIDENT WARFIELD Immigrants.

Jewish Agency Executive have published statement dated 23rd August objecting to transfer of immigrants to Germany as "latest action in the squalid war against the Jews' waged for last (? two z) years by the British Government". Main points in statement, which is framed as direct reply to official communique this week:

- (1) There is no established shred of bruth in assertion that Jews refused to land (? from omitted) ship under Zionist threat and propaganda. On contrary, they have themselves resisted the threats and propaganda, and mental and physical tortures deliberately inflicted by British Government.
- (ii) H.M. Government's attempts to justify explusion of refugees in July by citing instances of Arab-Jewish clashes in August is untenable. These incidents had no connection with immigration and leaders of both Arab and Jewish communities were concerned to preserve the pasce.
- (iii) H.M. Government de main law breakers in Palestine, since repudinting their obligations under Mandate (only basis of their presence in Falestine) cannot justify their cruel action by stating that they are responsible for law and onder in Enlestine.

PUBL I C RECORD OFFICE, 00 C/3 1

- (iv) Attempt of refugees to enter Palestine is not illegal, but justified by their national and historic rights to National Home and by Mandate. It is prevention of their entry which is illegal.
- (v) The monthly quota of 1,500 is arbitrary and devoid of legal or moral authority.
- (vi) Jewish Agency cannot accept H.M. Government's invitation to persuade refugees to land in France, since this would amount to assisting H.M. Government in violation of Mandate.
- (vii) The definition of desperate attempt by Jewish remnant of Mazi persecution to save themselves in their National Home as "Illegal immigrant traffic" is vilification of most humanitarian work of self-rescue by Jewish people.
- (viii) N.M. Government's fight against immigration of Jews into Palestine disregards every law of humanity, every obligation under Mandate and main principles of Charter of United Nations.
- (ix) Cruel persecution and vilification by Mandatory Power will not break determination of refugees to return to their National Home.
- Pull text of statement, which accurately reflects present mood of most of Yishuv, follows by air-mail. I am considering whether an official rejoinder should be published on any other action taken, particularly in view of deliberate falsehood in (i) above. At the moment a rejoinder would only tend to aggravate an already highly charged and emotional situation.
- Jowish Press comments continue to be bitter, and speculation as to what will happen when ship reaches Hamburg is coming to fore, with reports of determination on the part of refugees not to disembark in Germany, which were despatched by pressmen who visited RUNNYMEDE PARK shortly before her departure from Port de Bouc.

= Corrupt group, could be 25 years.

Copies sent to:-

- P.S. to Prime Minister No. 10 Downing Street - Private Socratory Lord President - Private Secretary Admiralty - First Ses Lord w Mr. G.C.B.Dodds. - Private Secretary Wes Office . = C. I. G. B. 8# - 1.4. Col. M. M. Cherteris. (M. O. 40) - It. Col. Prioc. (M. I. J.) - Private Secretary Air Ministry - Chief of Als State - Sir N. Brook Cabinet Offices - Hr. T.A.G. Charlton - Commander Evershed - Frivete Secretary Fereign Office - Mr. C.W. Baxter - Mr. Belih - Private Secretary Ministry of Defence - Sir Henry Wilson Cmith - Defence Registry 转 - Mr. T.A. Robertson N. I. 5. - Mr. W. Graham. M.B.E.; Ministry of Transport Foreign Office (Research Dept.) - Alr Commodore K.C.Buss.: (Inf. Policy Dept.) - Mr. Rennie.

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SAVING.

c.s. 603/11₈ \ 30

From the High Commissioner for Palestine.

To the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Date 28th August 1947.

No......933.....Saving.

PRIORITY.

My telegram No.1614; PRESIDENT WARFIELD.

Full text of Jewish Agency statement is as follows :-

- with expulsion from Palestine of nearly 4,600 Jewish victims of the Nazis who reached the shores of their National Home in July last, and their forcible deportation back to Germany is the latest action in "the squalid war against y the Jews" waged for the last two years by the present British Government. In order to hide the ugliness, cruelty, and lawlessness of this act, an Official Communique No. 127, was published, full of misleading statements.
- 1. There is not a shred of truth in the assertion that the refugees refused to land in France "under Zionist threat and propaganda". The fact is that the refugees refused to be expelled from Palestine and dragged to any other place, in spite of the threats and propaganda of the British Government, in spite of the fact that several of the refugees were wounded and killed on the high seas by British armed forces, and in spite of the mental and physical torments, deliberately inflicted on them for several weeks in the prison ships in order to break their spirit, torments which included the burning of Hebrew holy scriptures sent to the refugees in France.
- 2. In order to justify the expulsion of the refugees in the middle of July, His Majesty's Government cite incidents which took place in Palestine in the middle of August seme attacks by Arab robbers which had no connection whatsoever with immigration. There was not a single Arab in this country who connected these incidents with the problem of immigration, as was done by His Majesty's Government in their Communique. It was during these very incidents that public expression was given of the deep anxiety of the Arab and Jewish masses to preserve peace in Palestine, as shown by the declarations made by leaders of both communities and by the peace-making meetings of Jews and Arabs in the quarters where the incidents took place.

 Repudiáted Obligations.
- 3. His Majesty's Government try to justify their cruel action by stating that they are *responsible for the maintenance of law and order in Palestine. We regret to state that it is His Majesty's Government who have been the main law breakers

in Palestine since 1939 when they repudiated their obligation under the Mandate - the only title for British rule in Palestine.

- 4. The attempt of the refugees to enter Palestine was not an illegal act. They left for Palestine on the strength of their national and historic right to their National Home, guaranteed in international law under the Palestine Mandate. It is the arbitrary prevention of their entry into Palestine by the M-andate Mandatory Power which is an illegal act the violation of a positive obligation under the Mandate.
- 5. The monthly quota of 1,500 is antirely erbitrary and devoid of any legal and or moral authority; it is based on the White Paper of 1939, in contradiction to the Mandate. It is not a change in that quota as his Majesty's Government claim but the maintenance of it, which constitutes a violation of international law.
- His Majesty's Government are inviting the Jewish Agency to persuade the expelled refugees to land in France. The Jewish Agency is obliged and willing to assist by all means at its disposel, in the implementation of the Mandate, i.e. in facilitating Jewish immigration into Palestine, developing the Jewish National Home, but it can under no circumstances assist Jewish National Home, but it can under no circumstances assist His Majesty's Government in the violation of the Mandate.
- 7. The desperate attempt of Jewish victims of Nazism, the small remnant of 6,000,000 slaughtered Jews in Europe, to save themselves in their Netional Home is defined by His Majesty's Government as illegal immigrant "traffic". This is a vilification of the most humanitarian work " work of self-rescue on the part of the Jewish people.
- His Majesty's Government, in their Communique, declare that they are "resolutely determined to combat illegal immigrant traffic by every means at their disposal." In their fight against Jewish refugees His Majesty's Government disregard every against Jewish refugees His Majesty's Government disregard every law of humanity, and every obligation under the Mandate, as well as the main principles of the Charter of the United Nations, as the main principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which "re-affirms faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women, and of nations large and small," and "respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of International Law."
- 9. This cruel persecution and vilification by the Mandatory Power will not break the spirit of the refugees who are resolutely determined to return to their National Home, to rebuild it and be rebuilt in it."

Copies sent to: -P.S. to Prin No. 10 Downing Streat Private Secretary Lord President Private Secretary. Admiralty _ First Ses Lord - Mr. G.C.B. Dodds. - Private Secretary War Office - C. I.G. B. - Lt. Col. M.M. Charteris. $(M_{\bullet}O_{\bullet}4_{\bullet})$ - Lt. Col. Price. (M.J. 30) - Private Secretary Air Mingstry - Chief of Air Staff - Sir N. Brook Cabinet Offices w Mr. T.A. G. Charlton - Commander Evershed - Private Secretary Foreign Office - Mr. C.W.BAIter - Mr. Beith - Private Secretary Defence - Sir Henry Wilson Smith - Defence Registry - Mr. T.A. Robertson - Mr. W.Graham. M.B.R. Ministry of Transport Foreign Office (Research Depto) - Air Commodore K.C. Buss., (Inf. Policy Dept) - Mr. Rennie.